

# THE Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

## Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 22. NO. 12.

DECEMBER, 1897.

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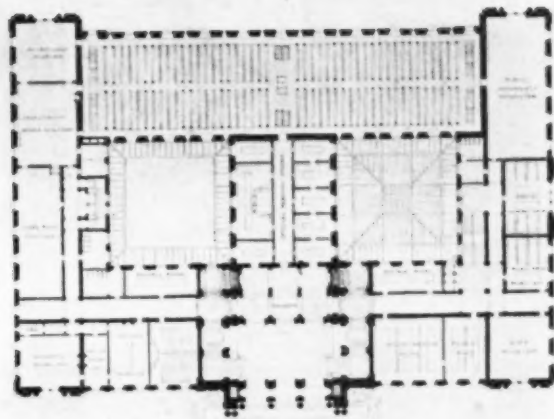
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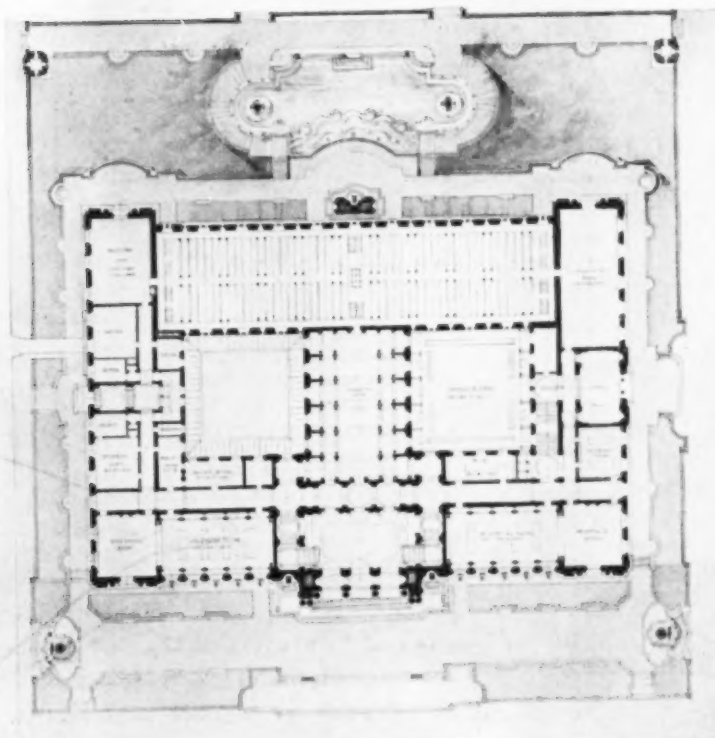
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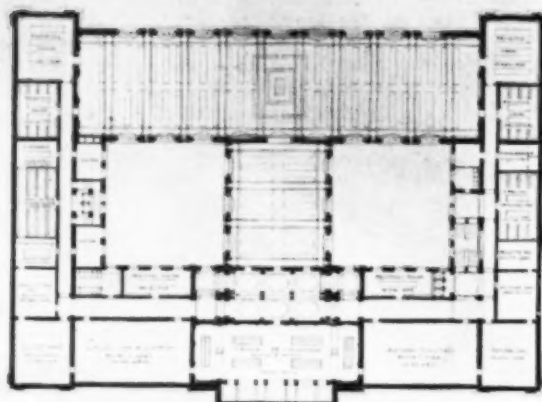
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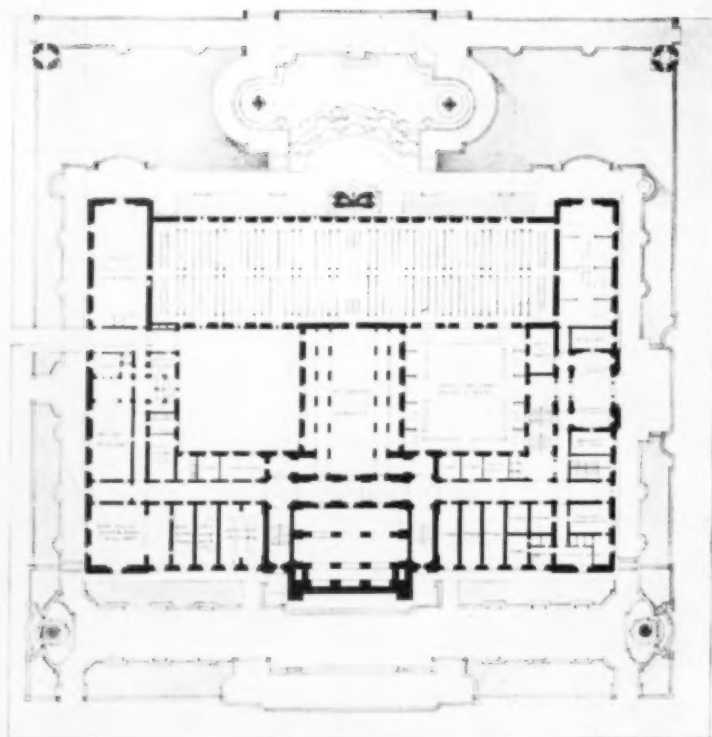
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE succession to the presidency of the American Library Association, in such event as the death of Dr. Winsor, is not determined by the constitution, nor is it settled by precedent. The constitution provides for vice-presidents without ranking them, and it is only by custom that the vice-president receiving the greater number of votes has been considered the first vice-president. It is not, indeed, clear whether the vice-presidents are substitute executives or chiefly honorary officers. When Mr. Dewey, in 1891, resigned the presidency because he could not attend the California conference, Mr. Soule being then considered the first vice-president, a meeting of the executive board was held at Mr. Soule's office at Boston, when by general consent it was voted that Mr. Green, of Worcester, who was not then a member of the executive board, should be elected president. When Dr. Linderfelt withdrew from the presidency in 1892 a meeting of the executive board was held and it was voted that the first vice-president, Mr. Fletcher, should assume the duties of president. Under these circumstances Mr. Hayes, as the present first vice-president, has very properly assumed the duties of the presidency pending a settlement of the question.

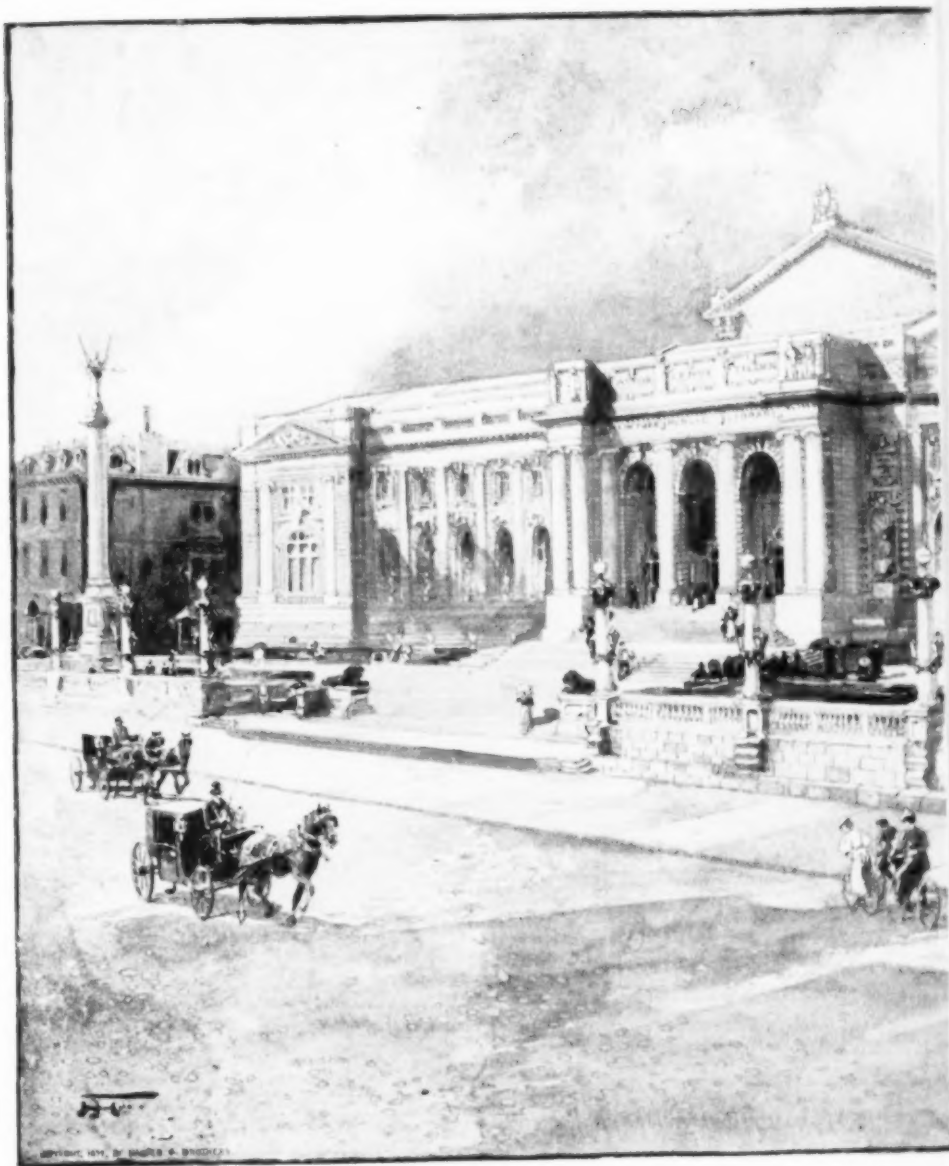
It has been the practice of the American association, differing from the English association, to confine the presidency to a working librarian, that is, one who earns his living from the profession; and in view of the uncertainty of the question and of this precedent, Mr. Dewey obtained from the members of the executive board an expression of opinion which proved to be in favor of Mr. Putnam, of the Boston Public Library, as the president, should it be decided that the office was vacant. It would seem that the question can be provisionally settled only by a meeting of the executive board, which is difficult, and finally settled only by the association itself, which should make the succession perfectly clear in the constitution. Probably the easy and graceful solution of a question that is not very important unless it is made so will be that Mr. Hayes, whom every one in the association

trusts and honors, will remain as acting president until the conference, which might then find itself at liberty, without reflection upon Mr. Hayes, to designate a president for that conference, unless Mr. Hayes should himself prefer to insist upon provisional settlement of the question by the executive board. Throughout the history of the association the president has been chiefly the presiding officer and official representative of the association, and the secretary the working executive, so that no serious disadvantage is likely to arise from the present situation.

THE act of the Public Printer, in reducing the Superintendent of Documents to be Librarian of the Document Office, has raised a storm of protest from the library profession and from the friends of civil service reform, which shows a most wholesome condition of the public mind on these relations. A memorial sent from the public depositories of New York and Brooklyn, which is printed elsewhere, shows the library reason against the deposition of a faithful public servant, while the civil service reformers protest that the action of the Public Printer is unwarranted and contrary to law. We have so frequently spoken in commendation of Mr. Crandall's work in the reorganization of the system of public documents, with a view to economy in their production and effectiveness in their distribution, that it is neither necessary nor possible to say more. But the best evidence of his effectiveness is shown by the fact that the index to the documents of the last regular session of Congress was ready, in most satisfactory shape, for the use of the members of this Congress before the opening of the session. This in itself is a most important economy, as giving to Congressmen, with no waste of time, immediate reference to the public business of the last session, which they are to continue.

WHAT is most remarkable in Mr. Crandall's career is that those who most opposed his appointment, among them the LIBRARY JOURNAL, because of its political origin, and because it put aside Dr. Ames, who had done so much in a like direction, have become his most





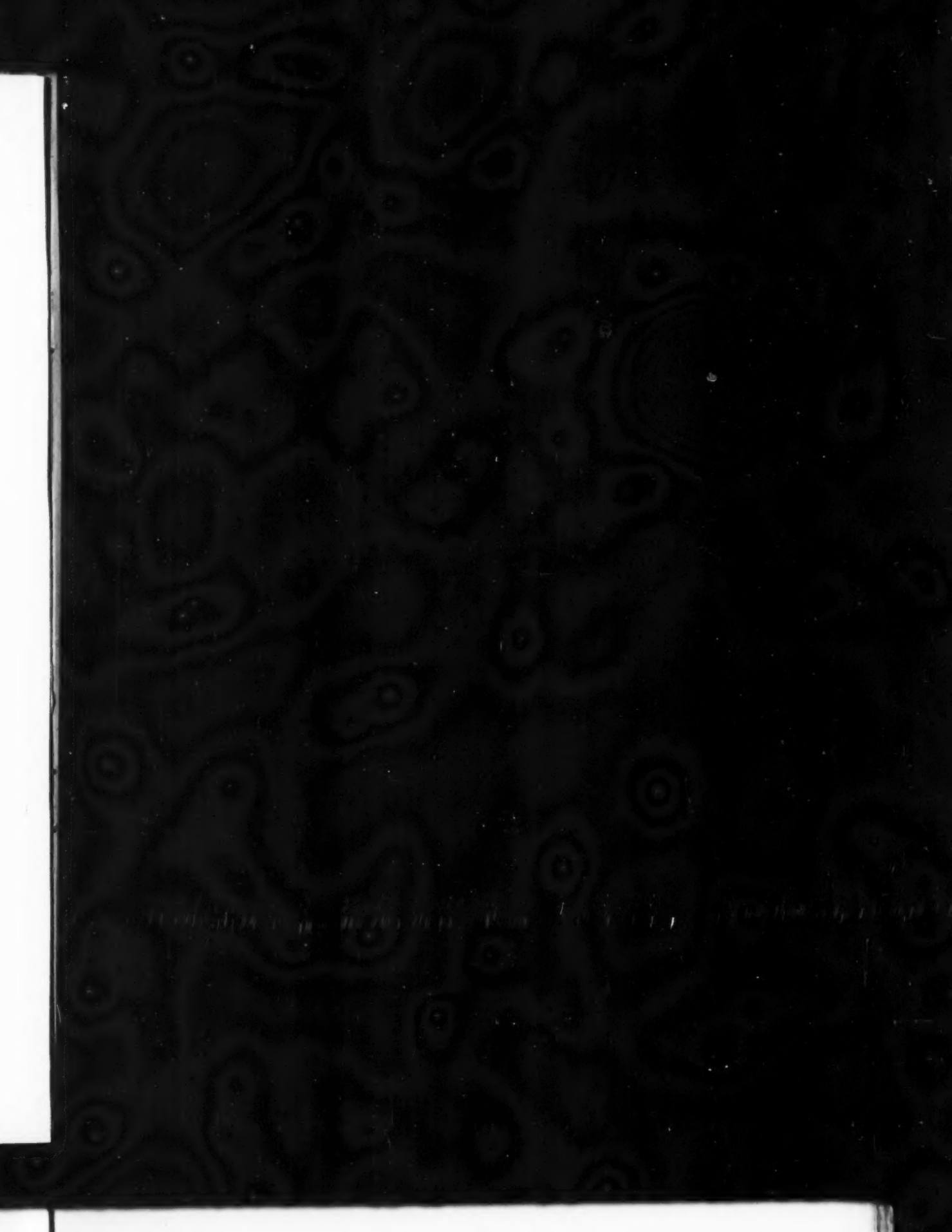
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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
From a drawing, after the actual building.



PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.  
Architects' designs, by Harry Fenn.

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steadfast supporters, the best testimony possible to the value of his service. It is a great satisfaction that the same is becoming true in the case of Mr. Young, as Librarian of Congress; his selection of fit men for the several chiefs of departments has made it possible for the library profession, so far as consulted, to concur unanimously in the suggestion that the office of the Superintendent of Documents should now take its place in library relations as part of the national library, and find ample and fitting room in the new library building instead of temporary and expensive quarters in a private building in Washington. This will be a direct saving to the government and an immense advantage to the office and the people. Incidentally, one result of Mr. Young's appointment has been the vindication of Mr. Spofford from any suspicion of wrong-doing that those who did not know him might have had in connection with the shortage in his accounts. The discovery of uncashed checks and unused money orders, forgetfully stowed away for years, has made his integrity clear, while justifying the change that has relieved him from the responsibility of an executive officer and placed him in a position fitting to his temperament, and in which his knowledge and experience should have full play.

WITH the acceptance of the plans for its new building, the New York Public Library enters upon the final stage of its preparation for the great work that awaits it as the centre of library interests in the second greatest city in the world. Throughout this preparation nothing has been more remarkable than the rapidity and smoothness with which the successive steps in the library's development have been accomplished. There have been no halts, no apparent obstacles, in a course that at first sight seemed to offer insuperable difficulties; but the whole work has been so wisely planned and so skilfully directed that the seeming ease of its accomplishment belies the real character of the task. Yet there is a second reason for the way in which the path has been made smooth for the library's progress, and that is the realization on the part of the public of what the Public Library means to them. In New York this realization has been long deferred, but that it has come at length the use made of the present library equipment of the city shows with surprising force. The circulation of books from New York libraries within the last year was over

two million volumes from a total supply, for circulating purposes, of less than 400,000 volumes — or on an average of five to one; a showing that foreshadows the results that must follow upon an organized and adequate library system, branching throughout the greater city and bringing books within the reach of all. The difference between the library conditions in New York to-day and those of five years ago, great as it is, is as nothing to the contrast that can surely be predicted between the conditions as they exist to-day and as they will be five years hence. Nor can it be doubted that the same wisdom and foresight that have created, within two years, the New York Public Library, will recognize the great opportunities now opening before it and guide it to a future of usefulness the limits of which it is hard to foresee.

OF the building itself, it may fairly be said that it is a *library* building, in a sense not often applied to examples of library architecture. Library utility and the practical needs of library administration, rather than monumental features or artistic "effects," have been the objects held steadily in view by the trustees and the director, emphasized in the suggestive plans, and finally recognized by the architects in a building that while fully meeting æsthetic requirements is a model and an example of what a library building should be. The main outlines of the building are familiar to librarians, through their presentation at the Philadelphia conference and elsewhere, and it is especially gratifying that none of the features that in the preliminary plans called forth the heartiest library approval have been eliminated in the final designs. One unimportant reading-room alone has been sacrificed to architectural considerations; but that is the only instance in which artistic claims have been emphasized at the expense of practical needs. Here, as elsewhere, the working from within outward, from the practical requirement to the artistic effect, has made the success which, as the basis of all good building, may be expected from it. Perhaps the most notable feature of the building is the provision made for readers, in which respect it surpasses any other library in the world. The British Museum reading-room, with its 450 seats, is in a chronic condition of overcrowding; at Boston the lack of sufficient reading-room accommodation is a danger of the immediate future, and the same is to be feared for the Chicago library. In the main top-story



reading-room of the New York Public Library there will be 800 seats, while provision for 250 additional readers is made in the several smaller special reading and study rooms. The plans as a whole deserve the careful attention of librarians, and the hearty thanks and congratulations of the library profession should be extended to the library authorities, whose careful planning and wise direction have made possible the production of a building not only beautiful in itself but promising to be the most practical and satisfactory library building that has yet been given to the world.

### Communications.

#### A. L. A. PHOTOGRAPH WANTED.

ANY one having a copy of a photograph of a group of members of the American Library Association taken in front of the Case Library, Cleveland, will confer a favor on a member of the association by communicating with me. Please note that the photograph is not the one which was reproduced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of September, 1896.

W. H. BRETT.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

#### CORPORATE ENTRY.

I HAVE been much interested in the discussion in the September number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL on "Corporate entry" by Mr. Cutter and Miss Clarke, in reply to an article by Mr. Fletcher in the November 1896 number of the L. J. Perhaps you will permit an outsider who has no axe to grind, and no system of rules to advocate, to say a word or two on this subject. Mr. Cutter, with his usual sagacity, has seized upon the vital point in this discussion by directing attention to the question, "Is a corporate body (or government) to be considered as the author of the publications for which it foots the bills, and for which it assumes official responsibility?" If a corporate body (or government) is responsible for publications issued by its authority — and I think every impartial observer will agree that it is so responsible — then the suggestions of both Mr. Fletcher and Miss Clarke are ruled out of court. Assuming that corporate bodies are authors of their publications, then Mr. Fletcher's remedy of an assumed evil violates the fundamental principle that all of an author's works should appear under his name. And Miss Clarke's proposed remedy makes confusion worse confounded by confusing the fundamental distinction between authors and subjects.

All corporate publications should appear twice: once under the corporate name, and secondly, under the subject, either by explicit entry or by a reference. If Mr. Cutter's contention is right, that "corporate bodies" are authors, then Dziatzko's rule is ridiculous. It

is exactly analogous to putting novels under their titles but refusing to put them under their authors.

I regret to be obliged to contradict a lady, but when the feminine intellect condescends to appeal to logic it must expect to be judged by the rules of that science and not by sentiment. In my opinion Miss Clarke's suggestion is even worse than Mr. Fletcher's. Mr. Cutter's rule and practice is all right and can't be improved upon, except in detail.

JACOB SCHWARTZ.

FREE LIBRARY GEN. SOC. MECHANICS  
AND TRADESMEN, New York.

#### BOOKS ON LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

I WAS interested in "A. B. J.'s" query in the May LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 244, headed "Are books on local industries unnecessary in public libraries?"

Without assuming to speak for all communities — and certainly not for that represented by your correspondent, which very likely may have its own peculiar conditions — I will say that the result of our observation (in this community) for the past 20 years is very perfectly embodied in the following quotation from a recently published account of "Industrial books and industrial interests in the new building" (Providence P. L. Monthly Bulletin, June, 1897, p. 137):

"The question has sometimes been raised — outside of the city — why a public library should thus develop the technical side of its resources, since it is becoming more and more common for the proprietors of the manufacturing industries to build up valuable libraries in their own offices, and since many of the employees will not care to use any others. There are at least two sufficient answers to this question. The first, which concerns the proprietor, is that the utmost diligence, shown by the separate manufacturing establishments, in building up, each by itself, the collection of publications bearing upon its particular specialty, does not remove the necessity for the building up of what may well be called a central reservoir, planned to cover the field as a whole. The lines of studies and researches in industrial subjects intersect, and the inability to see, at short notice, some desired publication, much needed but not foreseen, is always keenly felt. The second answer, and one which concerns the artisan, rather than the proprietor, is that it is only where conditions are unstimulating and the intellectual atmosphere sluggish, that the grades of workmanship remain practically fixed and permanent, with no developments or promotions from one to the other. It is the testimony of those who have lived in communities where a different atmosphere exists and where library resources are generously supplied, that the inferior mechanic of to-day may be the skilled artisan of a year or two hence, and that it is the resources and the atmosphere of the public library which constitutes one of the active factors in the problem."

WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Providence, R. I.

THE AMERICAN MEMORIAL IN SHAKESPEARE'S CHURCH.

IN the September number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the suggestion was made that the librarians of the country contribute towards a so-called "American" window in Holy Trinity Church in Stratford-on-Avon, and that the JOURNAL would gladly receive contributions therefor. As it seems to me that this editorial must have been written without full knowledge of what the plan of this window is, I write to urge that any such subscription be given up and enclose the official description of the window signed by the vicar. A glance at this paper will show the bad taste and utter incongruity of the design. It is not a window which commemorates Shakespeare, American literary men, or eminent Americans. The figures are combined in a most unsuitable manner. Archbishop Laud may have been a most worthy man, but no more deserves commemoration from Americans than the Duke of Alva does from the Dutch. Bishop Seabury is a man whom the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church may well honor as their first bishop in this country. But why should the rest of the people remember with gratitude this leader of one of the smaller religious denominations in the United States, whose civic record showed such a lack of devotion to America that he was a consistent Tory throughout the Revolution? When we find Columbus, Vespucci, and Penn together, we feel that to make the picture complete we need only Cecilius Calvert, Captain John Smith, and Thomas Paine.

Trusting that a fuller understanding of the matter may cause you to withdraw your indorsement of this window, which would be almost an insult to the United States, were it not so absurd, I am,

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY,  
Baltimore, Md.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

[WE are not converted, or diverted, by Dr. Steiner's letter, from the opinion that it would be a graceful thing on the part of American librarians to take part in completing the memorial window in Shakespeare's church. A picture window is not expected to be an exact historical statement of events, and it does not seem that Dr. Steiner's impeachment of the anachronism and his objections to the window otherwise should really deter American librarians from the proposed proof of international sympathy. The circular to which he refers is printed on page 751. — ED. L. J.]

THE MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY.

FOR some months past I have been endeavoring to find out just what constituted a complete set of the *Magazine of Western History*. Thus far my search has been unsatisfactory, and I would like to communicate with any reader of the LIBRARY JOURNAL who has a complete, or nearly complete, set of this magazine, with a view to fixing the bibliography.

Under the title of *Magazine of Western His-*

*tory* were published vols. 1-14, from Nov., 1884, to Oct., 1891. The name was then changed to *National Magazine*, and I had until recently supposed that the publication ceased with the number for May, 1894, of vol. 19. I have now reason to believe that the publication was continued. I have recently seen the gentleman who published the periodical, but, curiously enough, he has forgotten when the last number was issued, and has kept neither any record nor any file of the periodical. Some library in this country must have the set complete, and from that library I should like to hear.

One other curious point about this *National Magazine* I have discovered. I have in my possession a number for Aug., 1893, containing pages 113-208, of vol. 18. I also have another number of the same date and volume, containing pages 113-216, and, furthermore, after page 198 the matter is totally different in the two numbers. Can any one tell if this was a common occurrence in this periodical?

FREDERICK W. FAXON.

15½ BEACON STREET,  
Boston, Mass.

THE CHILDREN'S READING-ROOM OF THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IT is fortunately not true — as indicated at page 679 of the November LIBRARY JOURNAL — that "in the new building of the Providence Library considerations of cost" will make "it necessary to give up the addition of a children's library." This was true at the time that the answers were made to Miss Plummer's inquiries in December, 1896, but Mr. Brown's welcome gift of \$200,000 relieved us from so dreaded a necessity; and the details of the proposed children's quarters are described in the *Monthly Bulletin* of this library for May, 1897, p. 105-17.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

A "LIST OF ERRORS IN WELL-KNOWN BOOKS" PROPOSED.

I SHOULD like the opinion of librarians as to the value of a "List of errors in well-known books." It seems to me that we might co-operate in preparing from reviews, etc., such a list for the reference use of scholars, or to be cut up and pasted into the books. Mistakes are so often copied by writer after writer that every good book should have a list of errors pasted on the inside cover. At any rate the subject is "open for discussion."

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Brookline, Mass.

C. K. BOLTON.

[MR. BOLTON's suggestion is interesting, but we fear librarians would be unanimous in nominating Mr. Bolton himself to put it into practice. The library profession has done not a little toward reforming the world, or its immediate corner of it; but to correct all the errors in all the books of all time, or even an inconsiderable proportion of them, would so add to the burdens of the profession, we fear, as to make suicide too alluring a refuge. — ED. L. J.]

## A NOTATION FOR BOOKS.

BY HORACE KEPHART, *Librarian St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile Library.*

I HAVE been frequently asked to explain the system for numbering books which was mentioned in my paper on classification, printed in the proceedings of the World's Library Congress at Chicago (U. S. Commissioner of Education Report, 1892-93, vol. 1, p. 861-897), and as the subject is of some interest to librarians, I venture to present a brief but sufficient description of the plan.

It is very simple. A symbol comprising the numbers from 1 to 9999, followed by not more than two letters, gives us about 7,000,000 combinations. Imagine, first, a library of 7,000,000 volumes arranged in any order you please. By numbering the volumes from 1a to 9999zz, every volume will have a mark identifying it for all time, and showing its exact place in this enormous gathering of books. It makes no difference how logical or minute your classification may be, the notation does not interfere with it in any way.

Now suppose you have only 70,000 volumes. You can label them in the same manner, and allow 100 blanks after each volume, for future growth. But, as no blanks are needed between consecutive volumes of a series, and in many classes it is practically certain that you will never need 100 blanks after each volume, the possible expansion of the system is greater than 100 times, before you will need a third letter.

Again, suppose you begin with an empty building. Proceed as follows:

(1) Prepare a system of classification, of any kind thought best. In making it, dismiss all thought of a notation for the time being, that your scheme may not be fettered by arbitrary limits of 10 digits or 26 letters. If you want 27 subdivisions in a given class, make 27.

(2) When your system is finished, count the headings. For the sake of illustration we will suppose that you have 1058 all told.

(3) Allot the numbers from 1 to 9999 to your 1058 headings, giving to some a single number each, to others 2, to others 5, to English Fiction perhaps 500, and so on, in proportion to the relative number of volumes and probable growth of the various classes in an imaginary library of great size.

This is not mere guess-work. You are allowed an average margin of error of 90 per

cent., on the supposition that you begin with an empty building and gradually accumulate 700,000 volumes before you need add a third letter to your symbol. Every library that shelves its books by the method called "fixed location," that is to say, by giving the books shelf numbers instead of class and author numbers, must estimate its growth far more closely than this.

(4) In distributing these 9999 numbers, allow gaps after a few of the main classes, so that the marks for History, Science, Fiction, etc., will begin with round numbers. This is for convenience in tabulating statistics of circulation. But do not carry it too far, or you will waste numbers enormously.

Now decide upon the order of arranging the books under each heading. Many of your headings will probably be further subdivided by subjects, or chronologically, and all of them by authors, titles, editions, copies. In Fiction and individual Biography the arrangement will no doubt be alphabetical from the start, so assign your 500 Fiction numbers to as many alphabetical groups, thus:

9000	English Fiction, authors from A to Abbot
9001	" " " " " " Abbott to Abo,
9002	" " " " " " Abu to Adam,
9003	" " " " " " Adams to Ade,

and so on.

(5) You now have a system of classification, with headings numbered from 1 to 9999, which makes full allowance for the uneven growth of the different classes, and with some of the larger classes subdivided into author-groups. But you have no marks, as yet, for the individual authors, works, editions, etc. These are supplied by the addition of one or two letters to the figures. Decimals following a decimal point may be used if preferred; but they will make the symbols longer, and introduce a feature that requires explanation. Letters are self-explanatory to the dullest intelligence; they afford 702 combinations with two characters, while figures yield but 99; and they give a restful break to eye and ear, if used in the uniform manner here suggested. It is unlikely that more than two letters will be required, save in rare instances, so there will be no ugly combinations to excite the ridicule of the ungodly. As the order of letters and figures is invariably the same, there will be no jumbled-

up hieroglyphics to be deciphered whenever a book is sought or returned to the shelf. What this means to the attendants may be realized by comparing the following specimens of three different systems, all of the same number of characters, and imagining a boy trying to arrange them in proper order:

3483 ge	36.23.B8	PQ.Dyc
4729 jd	8727.M.3	MR4.T6
8365 cv	4227.M3	As6.2G
1246 ab	3.627.A.b	D299.K
4724 pp	96a.7.Ab	LHZM.A

(6) You will now decide whether to make the book symbol identify the individual volumes, or only the works and different copies of the same work. In our supposititious library each volume had a distinguishing mark, and it is quite feasible to do this, even in a large library, without going beyond four figures and two letters. But this is not attempted by any notation now in use. It is evidently much easier to provide for future growth if the symbol stops with the work or copy, and the number of the volume is added in charging. If this is done, the capacity of our system is expanded.

(7) The method of applying the letters is illustrated by the following examples:

We will suppose that your classification of English drama is numbered thus:

8500	English drama in General.
8501	" " — History.
8502	" " — Minor topics (subdivided as required).
8503	" " — Collections, A to L.
8504	" " — " " M to Z.
8505	" " — Individual authors, A.
8506	" " — " " B.

and so on.

The literature of Shakespeare, being voluminous, will be subdivided more minutely, thus:

8520	Shakespeare—Collective editions.
8521	" — Selections.
8522	" — Single plays.
8523a-m	" — Poems.
8523n-z	" — Ascribed works.
8524	" — Translations (arranged under languages).
8525a-h	" — Language, grammars, glossaries.
8525i-r	" — Quotations.
8525s-z	" — Concordances.
8526a-e	" — Sources.
8526f-z	" — Special knowledge.

And so on down through your classification of Shakespeareana.

From this it will be seen that collective editions are marked 8520ab to 8520zz (never use plain a, as you cannot insert anything before it). Now we will suppose that at the start you have only three editions of the collected works, and that you wish to arrange them alphabetically under

editors, rather than chronologically. Consult some bibliography, or prepare a table of 700 alphabetical groups, and mark your editions accordingly:

8520ie	Dyce. Library ed. 1885-6.
8520mr	Hudson. Expurgated ed. 1879-81.
8520va	Rolfe. Friendly ed. 1876-84.

As the library grows, other editions will be interpolated, thus:

8520fm	Clark & Wright. Cambridge ed. 1863-66.
8520ft	Collier. 1842-44.
8520fv	" 1875-78.
8520hd	Delius. 1882.
8520ie	Dyce. Library ed. 1885-6.
8520me	Furness. New variorum ed. 1871-
8520mr	Hudson. Expurgated ed. 1885-6.
8520ms	" Harvard ed. 1890-90.
8520mz	Irving & Marshall. 1887-90.
8520ns	Knight. Leopold ed. 1887.
8520nt	" Miniature ed. 1889.
8520nv	" Reader's ed. 1876-84.
8520qw	Morgan. Bankside ed. 1888-
8520va	Rolfe. Friendly ed. 1876-84.
8520vb	" " " (Another copy.)
8520wp	Singer. Aldine ed. 1875-77.
8520xc	Staunton. Library ed. 1889.
8520xe	" Edition de luxe. 1881.
8520zn	White. 6 vol. ed. 1883.
8520zt	Wright. New Cambridge ed. 1891-3.

It will be well, at the start, to construct a set of tables of 5, 10, 20, 50, etc., alphabetical groups, to aid in assigning your letters. These can be made in a few hours with the help of such a list of names as Phillips's "Dictionary of biographical reference." They are to be used only as suggestions, and departed from whenever you wish. As the library grows the shelf list becomes its own guide, and the tables are discarded.

I have now shown how to make and apply a notation which will identify, and show the exact relative position of, every subject, author, work, translation, edition, copy, in a library of any size, in which the books are classified on the "movable" plan, with the utmost possible "closeness," by using a series of symbols as short and simple as 1234az, which does not fetter the classification in any respect whatever. A part only of this result has been attained hitherto at the cost of malformed classifications, and of exceedingly long and complicated marks, like 353.97476S or Y47D.G55F.Ebo. It needs no demonstration to show that when attendants must find, charge, and return books by means of such fearful marks, they are wasting time, temper, and money.

What have we sacrificed to gain this simplicity and clearness? Nothing but a feature misnamed "mnemonic." I have used such a

system for several years, and have never found its mnemonics of the slightest practical value. On the contrary, this feature imposes an additional burden upon the memory, if one pays any attention to it. I do not know to-day what the initial letters of my notation stand for, nor have I any occasion to. I know the *order* in

which subjects follow each other on the shelves. This must be learned in any case. Why, then, should I further tax my memory with such formulæ as F=History and G=Geography? It is like balancing a half-sack of grain on a horse's back by shifting it all to one end and putting a grindstone in the other.

### A HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

By FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Assistant Librarian Leland Stanford Jr. University Library.*

It was a wise resolve of the leaders in the library movement 20 years ago, the work being large and all ahead, that there should be no retrospective glances on the part of those who enlisted to share the new burdens of library service.

The policy, as needed no prophetic insight to foretell, has been crowned with a great success. The last score of years has witnessed such an aggrandizement of the libraries of the United States that the eyes of Europe, formerly turned on us with ill-disguised amusement or contempt, are now put to the service of learning from our results. And we are as yet scarce out of the initiatory stage of progress.

Placed together, the two pages of library statistics contained in the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1869, as against the 260 pages published by the Bureau of Education in 1897, not improperly may be taken as a measure of the increase in the importance of such institutions in the eyes of our own people.

Such statistics are the ever-varying record of the outward and visible phenomena upon which an estimate of library conditions must largely depend. In the reports mentioned, the class, number of volumes, extent of use, and source of financial support of each library are stated with a certain amount of uniformity. The particular use or value of such figures consists, presumably, in their present interest; and the accumulation of them will also in time supply some student with exhaustive materials for  $n+1$  number of diagrammatic charts.

When General Walker remarked in 1870 that "the statistics of libraries have never been very creditable to the census of the United States"<sup>1</sup> he was unconsciously giving expression to a sentiment which has been the experience of all those who have endeavored at any time to state in figures the relative importance of different col-

lections of books. Even accurately determined figures, could such be obtained, "enable one only to form an idea of the relative importance of these institutions, for the value of a library cannot be reckoned from its bulk or number of volumes."<sup>2</sup>

Petit-Radel<sup>3</sup> seems to have been the earliest writer to attempt to show the "État actuel des bibliothèques publiques" by enumerating in a table their number of volumes, including in his book such a list of the principal libraries in France. In attempting a general statistical view of libraries Balbi was followed by Voisin,<sup>4</sup> Edwards,<sup>5</sup> Winsor,<sup>6</sup> Tedder and Thomas,<sup>7</sup> and Richter.<sup>8</sup>

More satisfactorily than by statistics the relative status of the libraries of a city, country, or continent might be shown by descriptive statements compiled by those whose knowledge would insure a just estimate of the particular noteworthiness of each. Such a method applied generally becomes indeed the history of libraries as usually written, notwithstanding that in practice the method has proven unwieldy; and that, even when restricted to a particular country, as by Greenwood<sup>9</sup> and Jewett.<sup>10</sup> The work of the latter contained

<sup>1</sup> Balbi, A. "Essai statistique sur les bibliothèques de Vienne," p. 3. Vienne, 1835. 8°.

<sup>2</sup> Petit-Radel, L. C. F. "Recherches sur les bibliothèques anciennes et modernes." Paris, 1819. 8°.

<sup>3</sup> Voisin, A. "Statistique des principales bibliothèques de l'Europe." Bruxelles, 1837. 12°.

<sup>4</sup> Edwards, E. "A statistical account of the principal public libraries of Europe and America." London, 3d ed., 1849. 1°.

<sup>5</sup> In "Seventeenth annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library," 1869.

<sup>6</sup> In article Libraries in "Encyclopædia Britannica," 9th ed.

<sup>7</sup> Richter, P. E. "Verzeichniss der Bibliotheken mit gegen 50,000 und mehr Bänden." Lpz., 1893. 8°.

<sup>8</sup> Greenwood, T. "Public libraries." 4th ed. Lond., 1894. 12°.

<sup>9</sup> Jewett, C. C. "Notices of public libraries in the U. S." Wash., 1851. 8°. (Smithsonian reports.)

<sup>10</sup> "Compendium of the ninth census," p. 505.



such information as could be elicited from the officers of the different libraries, supplemented by notes taken from newspapers and other general sources. An enlarged edition was prepared by W. J. Rhees and published by Lippincott in 1859.<sup>11</sup> The impracticability of carrying out such a system to any degree of fulness becomes apparent when one thinks of such works as Macray's "Annals of the Bodleian library." (2nd ed. Oxford, 1890. 8°.) Edwards' "Lives of the founders of the British Museum." (Lond., 1870. 8°.) or Quincy's "History of the Boston Athenæum." (Cambridge, 1851. 8°.)

As early as 1814 a solution of the difficulty was indicated by the portion of Horne's "Introduction to the study of bibliography" (Lond., 1814. 2 vols. 8°.) devoted to a bibliography of the "Catalogues &c., of British [and foreign] public libraries."

Singularly enough Horne's work is not mentioned in a better-known one which was devoted entirely to the literature of libraries—Vogel's "Literatur europäischer öffentlicher und corporations-bibliotheken." (Lpz., 1840. 8°.) Vogel in a most painstaking manner gives the page references to the existing accounts of European libraries, and also indicates their published catalogs. The work of Ottino and Fumagalli<sup>12</sup> on the libraries of Italy is in perfect bibliographical form and illustrates by contrast how badly official work may be done when placed beside the French work which occupies about the same ground.<sup>13</sup>

The indefatigable Petzholdt combined both description and bibliography in his well-known "Adressbuch."<sup>14</sup>

It seems to the present writer that a handbook of American libraries might be prepared on lines taking advantage of the good points revealed by the experiments and experience of others and avoiding their points of failure. Its preparation would of necessity be co-operative and might be carried out most readily by the various state library associations.

It is not without significance in this connection that the Commissioner of Education has

published<sup>15</sup> a list of the "Learned and educational societies" of the U. S., giving particulars of their foundation, objects, officers, and publications. The American Historical Society also has printed and reprinted a "Bibliography of American historical societies."<sup>16</sup>

Even more worthy of notice is the awakening of interest in the history of libraries, as exemplified by such papers as Weeks' "Libraries of North Carolina,"<sup>17</sup> Steiner's "Rev. Thomas Bray and his American libraries,"<sup>18</sup> Potter and Bolton's "Librarians of Harvard College" (Bibliog. contributions, no. 52), 1897, and the recent work of Ogle<sup>19</sup> on the free library.

This new historical attitude is no weakening from the original starting-point of American librarianship, but is a testimonial to the efforts of those leaders whose labors have enabled their successors to draw breath from the press of the struggle and to look round them to discover whence they have come and whither they are bound.

The following items are given as a suggestion of the form which might be adopted for the suggested "Handbook."

#### CALIFORNIA.

- Apponyi, F. H.* Libraries of California. S. F., 1878. 8°. 304 p.  
*Clark, F. H.* Libraries and librarians of the Pacific Coast. *Overland Monthly*. n. s. 19: 449-464. (Nov., 1891.)  
*Whitaker, A. E.* Public libraries of San Francisco and of the Pacific Coast.  
*In* Public libs. of the U. S. Special report, 1876. p. 991-1009.

#### BERKELEY:

1. *Name:* Library of the University of California.
2. *Founded:* 1868. Organic act organizing the university approved Nov. 23, 1868. *Calif. Statutes*, 1867-68, p. 248.
3. *Librarians:* J. C. Rowell, 1875 +
4. *Volumes:* 70,000. *Pamphlets:* 40,000.
5. *Income:* Endowment \$50,000, Michael Reese fund, income used for purchase of books. Annual appropriations from the general funds of the university for books, periodicals, and expenses.

<sup>11</sup> Rhees, W. J. "Manual of public libraries, institutions, and societies in the U. S., and British provinces of N. America." Phila., 1859. 8°. 18 + 687 p.

<sup>12</sup> Ottino, G., and Fumagalli, G. "Bibliotheca bibliographica Italica." Roma, 1869-95. 2 vols. 4°.

<sup>13</sup> "Annuaire des bibliothèques et des archives pour 1886." And annually.

<sup>14</sup> Petzholdt, J. "Adressbuch der Bibliotheken Deutschlands." Neu hrsg. Dresden, 1875. 8°.

<sup>15</sup> "Report of the Commissioner of Education" for 1893-94. Wash., 1896. vol. 2, p. 1493-1661.

<sup>16</sup> "Annual report of the Amer. Hist. Soc." for 1895. Wash., 1896. p. 675-1247.

<sup>17</sup> "Annual report of the Amer. Hist. Soc." for 1895. Wash., 1896. p. 171-224.

<sup>18</sup> *Amer. hist. review*. 2: 59-75 (Oct., 1896).

<sup>19</sup> Ogle, J. J. The free library: its history and present condition, etc. Lond., 1897. 8°. (The library series; ed. by Dr. R. Garnett.)



6. *Publications:*

## Annual reports,

Included in the annual reports of the secretary of the university.

Contents-index. vol. i. Berkeley, Cal., 1889-90. O. 4+520 p.

## Library bulletins:

1. Co-operative list of periodical literature. 2d ed. Ed. by J. C. Rowell. 1892.

2. Notes on library progress, and description of the library building. 1881. (Out of print.)

3. Catalog of the library presented by H. D. Bacon. 1882.

4. Catalog of the Bacon Art Gallery. 2d ed. 1892.

[5] Catalog of the loan book exhibition held at the university. By J. C. Rowell. 1884.

6. Photographs of sculpture presented by John S. Hittell. 1885.

7. Catalog of the theological library presented by A. S. Hallidie. 1886.

8. References for students of miracle plays and mysteries. By Francis H. Stoddard. 1887. (Out of print.)

9. List of printed maps of California. By J. C. Rowell. 1887.

10. Cardinal Guala and the Vercelli book. By Albert S. Cook. 1888.

11. Guide to the literature of æsthetics. By C. M. Gayley and F. N. Scott. 1890. (Out of print.)

12. Classification of books in the library. By Joseph C. Rowell. 1894.

[J. C. R.]

7. *Publications about:*

PALO ALTO (STANFORD UNIVERSITY P. O.):

1. *Name:* Library of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

2. *Founded:* 1885. Act of endowment of the university approved March 9, 1885. *Calif. Statutes*, 1885. p. 49. Opened Oct. 1, 1891.

3. *Librarians:* E. H. Woodruff, 1891-1896. H. C. Nash, 1896+

4. *Volumes:* 37,500. *Pamphlets:* 25,000.

5. *Income:* Annual appropriations from university funds. Also for support of Hopkins collections, from Timothy Hopkins, Esq.

6. *Publications:* Catalogue of the Hopkins Railway Library by F. J. Teggart. Palo Alto, Cal., 1895. sq. O. 10+231 p.

7. *Publications about:*

Teggart, F. J. Hopkins Railroad Library of Stanford University. *Railroad Gazette*, Jan. 18, 1895.

[F. J. T.]

## SAN FRANCISCO:

1. *Name:* Mechanics' Institute Library.

2. *Founded:* 1855.

Re-incorporated 1869.

3. *Librarians:* P. B. Dexter, 1855-1865. W. Bausman, 1866.

J. B. Pierce, 1867-1868.

G. C. Hurlbut, 1869-1878.

Horace Wilson, 1878-1894.

A. M. Jellison, 1894+

4. *Volumes:* 75,420.

5. *Income:* Derived from subscriptions (quarterly dues). Expositions. Rents. James Lick endowment — \$10,000.

6. *Publications:*

Annual reports, 1891+

Reports of expositions, 1857+

Monthly bulletin, March, 1897+

Catalog, 1867.

7. *Publications about:*

[A. M. J.]

1. *Name:* San Francisco Free Public Library.

2. *Founded:* 1878. Act of Legislature, approved March 18, 1878.

Act of Legislature, approved April 26, 1880.

3. *Librarians:* Albert Hart, Mar.-Sept., 1879.

C. H. Robinson, Dec., 1879, - June, 1880.

F. B. Perkins, June, 1880, - Nov., 1887.

J. V. Cheney, Nov., 1887, - Nov., 1894.

G. T. Clark, Dec., 1894+

4. *Volumes:* 85,000.

5. *Income:* Derived from municipal taxation.

6. *Publications:* Annual reports, 1879+

Borrower's handbook, various eds.

Monthly bulletins, Jan., 1895+

Catalog, no. 1, 1879 (done by electric pen).

" no. 2, 1880, Accessions to Nov., 1880.

" no. 3, 1882, Accessions to June, 1882.

" no. 4, 1884, Accessions to May, 1884.

" no. 5, 1888, Accessions to 1888.

" no. 6, 1891, English prose fiction.

" 1896, Finding list of juvenile dept.

" 1897, English prose fiction.

7. *Publications about:*

Perkins, F. B. Free public libraries, especially that of San Francisco.

*Overland Monthly*, n. s. 6: 424.

[G. T. C.]

*Note.* — My thanks are due to Messrs. Rowell, Jellison, and Clark for the particulars regarding their libraries.

## USE OF INK IN LIBRARIES.

THE *Chap-Book* has entered protest against library restrictions forbidding the use of ink. "The officials of most, if not all, the libraries of our great cities," it says, "have not yet grown out of the habit of treating the people who frequent libraries for the purpose of reference and research as so many babes and sucklings. In particular they show their contempt for them by forbidding them the use of ink. The exquisite exasperation of making extensive notes with a pencil and of having to copy them out in ink when you get home, can only be appreciated by those who have had to undergo the humiliation. Students and readers are, for the most part, respectable grown-up citizens, long familiar with the use of ink and capable of handling it without ruining books, chairs, tables, or the immaculate floor. In none of the European libraries, so far as we know — certainly not in the British Museum, the greatest of them all — is this absurd restriction in force."

### THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

THE plans submitted in competition for the New York Public Library building, by Carrere & Hastings, of New York, were accepted by the trustees of the library on Nov. 10, when the report of the jury of award was presented and approved. The jury consisted of three practising architects, selected by the competitors—Walter Cook, of New York, Edgar V. Seeler, of Philadelphia, and Cass Gilbert, of Minneapolis; three members of the board of trustees—Alexander Maitland, John L. Cadwallader, and George L. Rives; and Dr. J. S. Hillings, the director of the library. Of the 12 plans submitted in the second and final competition three were chosen by the jury, and one of these was recommended for acceptance as best fulfilling the conditions required; the recommendation of the jury was unanimously adopted by the trustees. The final step in the decision was taken on Dec. 1, when the successful plans were submitted by the trustees to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which voted unanimously for their adoption and also accepted the contract with the trustees, by which the building erected in accordance with these plans in Bryant Park is to be used by the New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

The details of the competitions by which the plans were obtained are familiar to readers of the *JOURNAL*, as are also the main outlines of the building itself, as described in the preliminary plans (*L. J.*, June, p. 296-301) and discussed at the Philadelphia conference (*L. J.*, Oct., p. 133-140). As will be seen from the designs, reproduced as frontispiece to this number, the architects have kept closely to the lines laid down by the library authorities, and have planned a building that while conforming to aesthetic requirements does not sacrifice library utility to architectural display. In general character the building is classical, the style being Renaissance, based upon classic principles, but modern in feeling, for the architects' purpose has been "to express the spirit of our times, following and carrying out the historical continuity of style, without slavishly following any particular period or without endeavoring to invent a new style." With the same purpose, the arrangement of the interior is made to express itself frankly on the exterior, the large pediments showing the main reading-rooms, the attic over the cornice indicating the picture galleries, the 12-foot windows denoting the special reading-rooms, and the side elevations being left simple in character to express the business purposes to which this part of the building will be devoted.

The reservoir site in Bryant Park on which the building is to stand is about 482 x 455 feet in diameter, and is bounded by 42d street on the north, 40th street on the south, Fifth avenue on the east, and Bryant Park on the west. The Fifth avenue front, which is the main façade of the building, does not extend the whole length of the block, but will be bordered at each end

by an open space of park, in which the sculptured shafts shown in the design will probably be replaced by low fountains. The greatest projection of this façade will be 75 feet back of the Fifth avenue building line, thus giving a wide terraced approach to the main entrance. This entrance, approached by wide flights of steps, consists of three great arches, each 35 feet high and 15 feet wide, and having panels above with the three words "Lenox," "Tilden," "Astor," and opens into a monumental hallway, 80 feet long and 40 feet wide, rising through two stories. To this hallway one reading-room on the second floor has been sacrificed, but this is about the only feature of library utility eliminated from the original suggestive plans by architectural considerations. Around all four sides of this hallway are arches similar to those of the entrance; on the west side only are balconies, overhanging from the second floor. Between the two courts, about which the whole structure centres, is the main exhibition room, in which will be displayed rare bindings and bibliographical treasures, while at each end of the hallway are 12-foot staircases, ascending one flight to the main hallway on the second floor, crossing this hallway and by another flight leading to the entrance to the great reading-rooms on the third floor.

There is a second important entrance on 42d street, raised only a few steps above the sidewalk and entering at the basement level, from which a large vestibule extends through the basement and first story, and makes a direct approach to the great delivery-room, which occupies the right-hand court and rises from the basement through the first story, being roofed with glass at the level of the sills of the first-story windows. This room is 85 feet square, and will have a delivery-counter at least 60 feet long, seats for 150 borrowers, 2000 feet of shelving, and about 16,000 square feet of bulletin boards. The location of the delivery-room in the basement is a modification of the first suggestive plans, in which this department was placed on the first floor.

A third entrance is on 40th street, intended for the use of the library force and communicating directly with stairs and elevators. This part of the building is devoted to the administrative work of the library, and contains the office of the business superintendent, the receiving and checking rooms, the cataloging, accession, ordering, printing, and binding rooms. In the 40th street corner of the second floor there will be the director's office and a room for the trustees. There will also be a large lecture-room.

The north side on 42d street will be devoted mostly to special reading-rooms, and separate rooms for maps, public documents, newspapers, periodicals, and music. The top floor on this side will be used for the Stewart collection, which must be kept in one room, and for other picture galleries and special exhibitions.

The stack-room at the rear of the building will contain seven tiers of stacks, with a book capacity of about 2,000,000 v., over which, on

the top floor, is the great T-shaped reading-room, with accommodations for 800 readers, without columns or partitions, and with 3500 linear feet of shelving for 50,000 reference-books. Direct communication is effected between the stacks and the reading-rooms, and the stacks and the delivery-room, so that a minimum of time will be consumed in the issue of books.

The children's rooms (80 readers), periodical reading-rooms, and the library for the blind (20 readers), have been arranged for on the first floor; the heavier machinery—as delivery station and branch outfitting rooms—is in the basement; and the general grouping of departments shows how thoroughly the relations and requirements of the different divisions of the library's work have been recognized and provided for; while the array of rooms, ranging from Bible-room, photographic-room, map-room, music-room, and public lecture rooms to employees' lunch-rooms, bicycle storage rooms, and public telephone room, demonstrate strongly how varied are the activities of the great public library of to-day.

A comparison of the accepted plans with the suggestive sketches prepared by the library authorities (L. J., June, p. 299), is interesting. The central conception of two square courts, about which, on three sides, shall be grouped the various departments, while the great stack occupies the rear, has been adhered to in its entirety, and solves the question of future extension. In the basement the extension of the stack-room, beyond the space at first assigned to it, the installation of the delivery-room and the 42d street entrance, and a minor rearrangement of some of the departments, are the modifications of the original suggestions; on the first floor the chief changes include the monumental hallway, with its balcony, the exhibition-room, the blind department, and a shifting of the newspaper-room; while the alterations on the second and third floors consist almost wholly in a shifting of departments. Such a comparison of the two sets of plans as is here indicated will repay careful study, and will demonstrate how admirably the work of the library authorities has been done.

The total authorized appropriation for the building is \$2,500,000, from which the cost of the removal of the reservoir must be defrayed. The specifications provided that the cost of the building proper should not exceed \$1,700,000, but it is possible that this limit may be raised. White marble or Indiana limestone will be the material used in its construction, the decision being largely a matter of cost. The removal of the abandoned reservoir from the library site was authorized by the Commissioner of Public Works on Nov. 29. A meeting of the board of trustees was held on Dec. 8, when the action of the city authorities in regard to the new building was reported to the board. The contract made with the city was approved and its execution ordered, and consulting engineers were appointed for the different departments of the building.

#### LIBRARY STATISTICS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

THE following table gives the circulation of the chief free libraries in Greater New York, for the year ending June 30, 1897, as reported by W. R. Eastman, of the University of the State of New York:

##### NEW YORK AND BRONX.

N. Y. Free Circulating Library .....	841,440
Aguilar Free Library .....	436,869
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen .....	243,738
Maimonides Free Library .....	104,776
Cathedral Free Circulating Library .....	94,167
Y. W. C. A. Library .....	58,606
St. Agnes' Free Library .....	53,689
University Settlement Free Library .....	42,771
Webster Free Library .....	41,847
Washington Heights Free Library .....	41,737
College Settlement Free Library .....	17,000
Riverside Free Library (10 months) .....	15,848
De Witt Memorial Free Library .....	12,460
Olivet Church Library .....	4,530
Broome Street Free Library .....	986
N. Y. Free Circulating Library for the Blind (four months) .....	86
	2,010,541

##### BROOKLYN.

Pratt Institute Free Library .....	314,290
Union for Christian Work Lending Library .....	198,732
Bay Ridge Free Library .....	12,649
Fort Hamilton Free Library .....	12,289
Bath Beach, New Utrecht Free Library .....	10,392
	548,352

##### BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Flushing Library Association .....	19,890
Long Island City Public Library .....	19,332
Jamaica Union School Library .....	1,714
College Point, Conrad Poppenhusen Assoc. Library .....	610
Newtown Union School Library .....	504
	42,050

##### RICHMOND COUNTY (STATEN ISLAND).

Tottenville Union School Library .....	2,100
New Brighton School District No. 2 .....	1,310
	3,410

##### SUMMARY.

New York and Bronx .....	2,010,541
Brooklyn .....	548,352
Queens .....	42,050
Richmond .....	3,410
	2,604,353

One of the most interesting showings is made by a library not in the list—the Harlem Library, 32 W. 123d street, New York, which has been for some years a subscription library. It was not opened free to the public until Sept. 1, 1897, and is therefore not included in the statistics given. In the two and a half months following it had a circulation of nearly 25,000 v. The contrast, in New York City, in the pro-

portion of the circulation to the circulating supply of books is shown by the fact that the latter consists of but 398,089 v. It is interesting to compare the issue of books from some of the libraries with the supply. For instance the N. Y. Free Circulating Library, with 111,433 v., issued these nearly 850,000 times, the Aguilar circulated over 400,000 from a stock of 42,704, the University Settlement issued its 3705 v. 42,771 times, while the most astonishing record is that of St. Agnes' Library, which with 3736 v. shows a circulation of 53,680.

The library appropriations for 1898 made by the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment proved a remarkable contrast to those of the previous year, and set an unprecedented example. Each library was awarded the full grant allowed by law, and the work done by the libraries during the year was thus given immediate and substantial recognition. The New York Free Circulating Library was awarded \$82,000, in lieu of the \$50,000 appropriated last year; the Aguilar Free Library received \$41,500, instead of \$14,000 as previously; the Y. W. C. A. received \$5300; St. Agnes' Library, which last year was granted \$200 received \$5000; the University Settlement Library was awarded \$4000, and the Webster Free Library \$3800. The total appropriation was \$166,200 as against \$97,000 the year before.

#### THE NEW COLUMBIA.

THE removal of Columbia University to its new site, between 116th and 120th streets at Morningside Heights, marks an important era in the history of the institution. Although work upon the new buildings was much delayed by the labor strike in the spring, which was settled largely through the efforts of President Seth Low as arbitrator, preparations for the removal of the several departments of the university were actively entered upon as soon as the last college year had closed. The work went steadily on during the summer, officers and professors cutting short their vacations and giving themselves zealously to the arduous work before them; a task which seemed and in fact was a herculean one — to transfer all the outfit of a great educational institution and re-establish it in working order in its magnificent new and commodious quarters. It was announced that the work of the new year would begin at the new site promptly on the date named in the calendar; and Columbia was ready as she had promised. On the morning of Monday, Oct. 4, 1897, at 9.30 o'clock, a simple religious service was held in the great reading-room of the new library, which was filled to overflowing with students, officers, and members of the board of trustees. President Low made a brief address, in which he sketched the growth and progress of the institution from college to university, and with deep feeling cordially welcomed the students and officers of Columbia to her new home.

"This is simply a homecoming for us all," said he. "Every year I have had the pleasure of welcoming you back to your work after a summer of rest and refreshment. But this year

it is my unspeakable happiness to say to the men of Columbia, 'Welcome home.' At 49th street we have always had the sense of being pilgrims and of having there no continuing city. But to-day we have come home. Here may grow up, as we trust, for generation after generation, those traditions that only the years can bring. The same life will inhabit these new buildings that began its career of usefulness and of instruction on the old site near the city hall almost a century and a half ago; yet for a generation men of Columbia have not seen their Alma Mater embodied in buildings and grounds of a character to bring to them a sense of her unchanging identity, and to give to them a home feeling when they enter her doors. To-day that element of permanency has been secured, and we may plan our work here as a something that is to go on, as we trust, for decade after decade, so long as the city shall last." Fitting words truly and well spoken, since he who uttered them had made possible the grand temple of learning beneath whose lofty dome they were assembled, and which could have had no better consecration than the plain chapel service of that glad morning. The university was thus opened and regular work was at once begun, of course under some limitations and restrictions, as workmen were still engaged in putting the finishing touches upon the buildings.

The first vanload of books was sent from 49th street on the morning of Aug. 23. The books were packed in cases as they were taken from the shelves, and each case was marked with the shelf-numbers of the books contained in it, and also with the number of the room in the new library to which that class of books was assigned. The cases were of uniform size, made to hold from 150 to 200 volumes, and with open tops. Each case had two iron bands around the bottom, coming nearly to the top, with the ends projecting slightly from the sides and having holes into which corresponding hooks on long handles could be inserted, thus enabling two men to transfer each case wherever wanted with ease and despatch. A corps of workers in the new library unpacked and placed the books in their proper order on the shelves as fast as received. The work of moving the books was not rushed; on the contrary it was delayed by the necessity of transferring and putting in place shelving for 125,000 volumes in the stack-rooms beneath the main reading-room of the new library and the reading-room of the Law Library. The Law Library was moved, arranged, and ready for use on the opening of the university.

The regular work of the library staff went on at the old site up to the last moment. During the summer more than 100,000 serials and pamphlets were assorted and arranged, and several thousand were bound singly and in volumes. A careful and complete inventory of the whole library was also made by reading the shelves by the shelf lists. The work of removal was accomplished without confusion, and on Oct. 12 the library was opened for the delivery of books in its new home.



The main reading-room, 92.5 ft. in diameter, and rising 106 feet to the centre of the dome, is splendidly lighted by four huge clerestory windows. Bookcases around the sides between the granite columns, in the corners and in the centre, will hold 12,000 vols. A stack-room beneath and directly accessible will contain 150,000 vols. In the second story of the east and west wings are long rooms supplied with the improved Fenton steel stacks in the inner portion, while the outer space can be divided by large sliding-doors into nine special study rooms in each wing. These stacks have a capacity for 100,000 vols. each. The north wing contains the Law Library with a reading-room rising through the two stories, and a stack-room below with a capacity for 28,000 vols. The reading-room and the professor's office have 6000 vols. on the shelves. The first story of the east wing is given up to the Avery Architectural Library and is an ideal library room, finished in quartered oak, with every convenience for the use of that fine collection of books.

The galleries beneath the clerestory windows are also shelved and will hold about 16,000 vols. The classical special study rooms, adjoining the Avery reading-room on the north, will shelve 30,000 vols. The present shelving will accommodate about 450,000 vols., but as the growth of the university in new buildings relieves the necessity for using parts of the library building for other than library purposes, room for 600,000 vols. additional will be released with an increase of special study rooms as well.

The faculty of political science is now located on the top floor of the west wing of the building, and the faculty of philosophy in the east wing. The law lecture rooms are on the third floor of the north wing. The delivery-room is in the west wing just across the corridor from the main reading-room; adjoining are the periodical room and the library administration rooms. The dictionary card catalog of nearly 450,000 cards has been rearranged in 864 single drawers in the delivery-room, and is thus made accessible to a larger number of users. The librarian has a handsome and roomy office in the south end of the west wing.

At the right of the vestibule is the trustees' room, the walls of which are panelled in old English oak with a richly carved cornice; above this is the president's office, which is connected by a gallery across the vestibule with the office of his secretary; below the office of the latter and on the left of the main entrance is the office of the assistant secretary.

The upper part of the main reading-room is to be lighted in the evening on a novel plan. A wooden sphere seven feet in diameter and of a dull white color is suspended from the centre of the dome; from this will be reflected the light of eight powerful electric lights, hidden from view in the upper corners of the galleries, directed upon the sphere through lenses. The sphere will thus be illumined like an artificial moon, while the source of the light will not be apparent to the observer. C: ALEX. NELSON.

#### THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

F. A. CRANDALL, Superintendent of Public Documents, was on Nov. 17 reduced by the Public Printer to the position of Librarian of the Document Office. Louis C. Ferrell, formerly secretary to Senator Cullom, was placed in charge of the department. Mr. Crandall was appointed to the office in March, 1895, and during his incumbency has developed or initiated improvements that have won the grateful recognition of librarians throughout the country. His deposition is regarded as a serious loss to government and library interests, and there has been prompt and general protest from librarians. The following memorial was signed by the depository libraries of New York and Brooklyn, and brought to the direct attention of the President and others interested:

"THE UNDERSIGNED, librarians of libraries which are public depositories of United States documents, or persons otherwise interested in the collection, preservation, and use of government documents at library centres where they may be accessible to the public, being conversant with the work of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Documents, created under the act of Jan. 12, 1895, as administered by Superintendent F. A. Crandall, unite in expressing their appreciation of the excellent work accomplished through that department, as organized by him, its first superintendent, and their desire that the efficiency of the bureau should be maintained by his retention in its executive management.

"They respectfully submit that the wealth of information concealed hitherto in government publications, on which millions of dollars are expended annually, has never before been made so accessible to all who have reason to seek such information as under the systematic methods of handling, distributing, cataloging, and indexing, which Mr. Crandall has adopted or initiated, and while they recognize that such a bureau cannot be maintained without direct and considerable expense they suggest that the economy in the production and utilization of government publications brought about by the methods adopted by Mr. Crandall and likely to be brought about still more in the future by the development of those methods, will save to the government sums greatly in excess of this direct expenditure, while making government issues of use many times beyond the people they have hitherto reached.

"They also unite in suggesting that this Office, dealing with the preservation and distribution of books, should find its proper relations in the Library of Congress, rather than in the Government Printing Office, especially in view of the fact that the new accommodations of the national library now give ample room for the massing and handling of government documents.

"Signed: JOHN S. BILLINGS, Director, New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

R. R. BOWKER, Editor, LIBRARY JOURNAL, Chairman of Public Documents Committee, Am. Lib'y Ass'n.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, Chief Librarian, New York Free Circulating Library.

SILAS H. BERRY, Librarian, V. M. C. A., New York.

GEO. H. BAKER, Librarian, Columbia University Library.

W. T. PEOPLES, Librarian, Mercantile Library, New York.

L. C. L. JORDAN, Asst. Sec'y, Cooper Union, New York.

CHAS. G. HUBERMANN, Librarian, College of the City of New York.

WALTER T. STEPHENSON, Librarian, Reform Club, New York.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Director, Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn.

IRENE A. HACKETT, Librarian, V. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

WILLIS A. BARDWELL, Librarian, Brooklyn Library, Brooklyn."

### DETERIORATION OF PAPER.

THE council of the Society of Arts, London, has appointed a committee to investigate the causes of the deterioration of paper. For the purpose of obtaining information the committee has sent out the following circular letter, which was also published in the society's *Journal* of Sept. 3:

"It has been brought to the notice of the council of the Society of Arts that many books of an important character are now printed on paper of a very perishable nature, so that there is considerable risk of the deterioration and even destruction of such books within a limited space of time. This is believed to be especially true of books which are in constant use for purposes of reference, and are therefore liable to much handling.

"Although a great deal of investigation has been made into the subject in Germany, the matter appears to have attracted but little attention in this country. The council, therefore, readily acceded to a proposal made to them, and appointed a committee to inquire into and report upon the whole subject.

"This committee would feel very much indebted to you if you would tell them whether you have noticed any instances of books, published within the last 30 years, which already show signs of perishing, especially in the case of books which have been much used.

"They will also feel much obliged if you will favor them with any other information which you think might assist the committee, or with any suggestions which your experience might lead you to make.

"HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD, *Secretary*."

### THE MENASHA (WIS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ON Nov. 21, 1895, at the request of Miss Lucy Lee Pleasants, a number of the leading citizens of Menasha (Wis.) assembled in the parlors of the principal hotel to declare their willingness to promote the establishment of a free public library. Here the scheme would probably have perished in its infancy if Mr. E. D. Smith, a prominent manufacturer, had not offered to head a subscription list with \$500 if \$1000 could be raised from other sources. Several men and women agreed to solicit the money and so the enterprise was launched.

Some dark days of discouragement succeeded this first outburst of enthusiasm. Mr. Hutchins, of the state library commission, visited the community with words of counsel and encouragement; but it seemed a far cry to a thousand dollars and the spirits of the projectors had sunk to a low ebb indeed, when an old citizen came forward and said that two of his daughters had married men who could not read, and that because he wanted to help the cause in some way he would like to make the shelves for the future public library.

After this things seemed to get brighter, the subscription list began to grow "like a garden

full of snow," as the nursery rhyme has it, and a request was soon sent off to the officers of the library commission for a list of wholesome, popular books. A firm of lumber dealers gave the shelving, a small boy who had learned to print made the borrowers' cards, a poor woman scrubbed the floor as her offering, and as many ladies as the two little rooms could hold came to paste in the book-pockets and to cut the leaves. The library commission sent an experienced cataloger to put things to rights, as its donation, and the library was then opened to the public, with Miss Pleasants in charge.

Each succeeding day found the two small rooms crowded with patrons. German books were purchased for the older German folk and a list of Polish books was made out by the Polish priest for the aged ones of his little flock. Knowledge of the existence of the library spread among the poor like fire in dry grass. Women came in twos and threes, with woollen mufflers over their heads; men, grimy with work, scarcely waited to take their black pipes out of their mouths before they stumbled up the library stairs; while children, when the supply of young folks' literature was temporarily exhausted, hung about the doors all Saturday afternoons, in the hope of getting a book that some one else came to return.

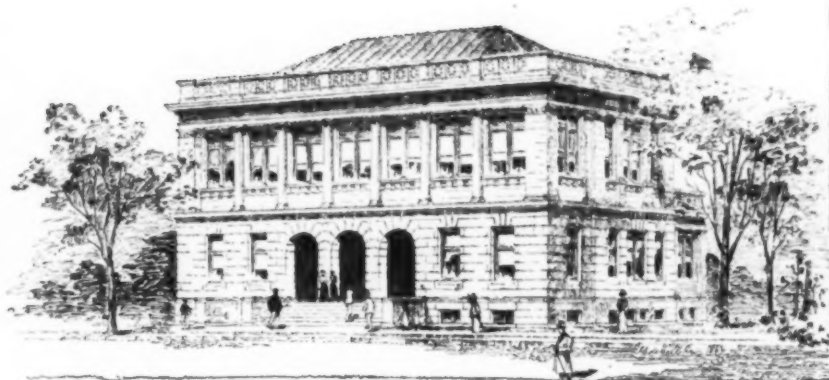
When the people were asked to support the library with a tax the measure was carried by a rousing majority, despite the hard times. Then Mr. E. D. Smith, who had only been waiting to see the library put on a firm basis, carried out his long-cherished project, and gave the city \$25,000 for a library building and endowment fund.

It is the intention of Mr. Smith, the donor, Miss Pleasants, the librarian, and the board of directors of the library to make this library, at the suggestion of the library commission, the centre of educational activity for the city and county. The second floor of the library will contain an auditorium, seating 600, which may be divided, when necessary, into smaller rooms or study clubs, etc. Here series of popular lectures will be given. It is also the intention of the board of directors to take advantage of the new library law, which enables a library board to make contracts with the boards of supervisors of neighboring townships, at a nominal sum, by which books may be loaned to the farmers and other residents in the surrounding towns. With the completion of the new building Mr. Smith will also establish a system of travelling libraries in the district, with the Menasha library as its centre.

The new library building, as shown in the accompanying cuts, will be 40x70 ft., two stories high, with a 30x30 one-story book-room. The cost will be about \$15,000. The first story will contain the book-room, directors' room, toilet-rooms, general reading-room, with alcoves for newspapers, magazines, and children's tables; all of the alcoves, book-room, and vestibule being under observation from the librarian's desk, and making it possible to carry on the work of the library with one attendant.



ELISHA D. SMITH LIBRARY  
MENASHA, WIS.  
SPENCER, SMITH & BARTON, ARCHT.  
GEORGE J. DE CELLE, PLANNER



ELISHA D. SMITH LIBRARY, MENASHA, WIS.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
HENT J. VAN DITH & ASSOCIATES  
GEORGE J. DE CELLE, PLANNER

GROUND PLAN, ELISHA D. SMITH LIBRARY, MENASHA, WIS.

In the basement will be placed the heating plant, bicycle-room, and toilet-rooms. The approach to the building is by means of wide stone steps leading up to an arcade of three arches in the centre of the building. An Ionic colonnade of seven bays has been used in the second story. The entire exterior will be of buff Bedford limestone and the roof of tile.

The structure will occupy a corner lot overlooking the river, and is in a location so central that it is hoped that many people will be beguiled from the bustling traffic of the highway into the pleasant bypaths of learning.

L. E. S.

#### TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN DUNN CO., WISCONSIN.

ONE of the most inspiring of library meetings yet held in Wisconsin, and one which gave the greatest promise of future good, was held in Menomonie, Wis., Nov. 6. This meeting was the third institute of the librarians of the Stout Free Travelling Libraries, and was held in the beautiful club-rooms of the Menomonie Library. The design of the meeting was to bring together the people who have charge of the travelling libraries in each district, for the purpose of increasing their interest and encouraging their work.

These amateur librarians are farmers and farmers' wives, village postmasters and country school-teachers who assume the responsibility, and take charge of the circulation of the travelling library. Their library services are gratuitous, and necessarily subordinate to other duties, so that one could scarcely have expected many of them to be present at such a meeting and to devote a whole day to the consideration of library and educational work. But in spite of the fact that their labor is gratuitous, perhaps because of it, they have not escaped the enthusiasm which library work ought to inspire—an enthusiasm which, in this case, brought them in over rough roads from a distance of from 10 to 40 miles. There were 50 or 60 people present, representing at least 20 different communities of the county, and it meant sincere appreciation of their opportunity and an eager desire to make the most of it, that this class of people could have been brought together for such a purpose from such a distance.

Miss Stearns and Mr. Hutchins, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, were in charge of the meeting, and in their own inimitable way made the people feel the importance of the work they were doing, gave them suggestions for making the books still more helpful, and told them how to form study clubs and home circles.

All of the speeches during the day were on practical topics, on work that had been or was going to be accomplished.

A paper on "Travelling pictures" was very interesting, and was made even more so by the fact that Senator Stout had purchased 800 beautiful pictures, original photographs of masterpieces, and intends circulating them through-

out the county on the travelling library plan. All of these pictures have been framed and will be hung in the school-rooms, and in addition each school-house will have, as a permanent loan, a fine large picture of Lincoln.

Senator Stout has put into circulation about 35 travelling libraries, and it was reported that the circulation of 15 of them had reached 5588 v. during the past year, and this among families who live from a half mile to a mile apart. Figures, perhaps, do not express the value of a cause, but these figures, together with the true altruistic zeal displayed at that meeting, do prove beyond doubt the value of Senator Stout's benevolence. No librarian ever doubted it, but legislators sometimes have.

Wisconsin has already earned a national reputation in library work, but no one can appreciate the real pioneer work which is being done there until they see it face to face.

GRATIA COUNTRYMAN.

#### A GIFT TO THE PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY.

At a dinner given on the evening of Nov. 24 by P. A. B. Widener to about 20 intimate, personal and business associates, all men of prominence in Philadelphia, the formal announcement was made by Dr. William Pepper of Mr. Widener's intention to present to the Free Library of Philadelphia his handsome residence on Broad street and Girard avenue. The building is to held in trust forever by the city as an integral part of the free library system, and is to be known as the Josephine Widener Memorial Branch, in memory of the dead wife of the giver. Dr. Pepper said that Mr. and Mrs. Widener, before the latter's death, had carefully considered the matter of giving aid to various institutions, and it had been resolved that the greatest good to the community would be done by the development of a system to include a free art gallery, free museum of science and art, and a free library. In furtherance of those ideas Mr. Widener intended to bequeath to the city his splendid art collection on condition that a suitable fire-proof art gallery shall be constructed in a central location in the city, and that it shall at all times be free to the public. Regarding a free museum, Dr. Pepper said that four contributions of \$30,000 each have been made toward the construction of a museum building by Mr. Widener, W. L. Elkins, Edwin H. Fitler, and Daniel Baugh. This building will be erected on a tract of land in West Philadelphia, given by the city in trust to the University of Pennsylvania for the creation of a park and free museum of science and art.

The value of the house thus given by Mr. Widener is estimated at \$600,000, and in addition the giver intends to equip the art gallery of the residence with a collection of American paintings costing \$400,000, thus bringing his total gift up to \$1,000,000. This magnificent gift is said to be the first result of the passage of the loan bill, by which \$1,000,000 is to be appropriated for a central library building.

### THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL WINDOW.

THE circular regarding the memorial window in Shakespeare's church, to which Dr. Steiner alludes, in his communication printed elsewhere, is as follows:

#### TO AMERICAN VISITORS.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the Memorial Window in the South Transept. It is being filled with stained glass by the kind gifts of those who come here from the United States.

The design is to represent America and England united in the Worship of our Lord Jesus Christ.

He is shown in the center, in His Mother's arms.

On the right hand side are figures of Americans, on the left of Britons.

Chief among the latter is Archbishop Laud, who first proposed sending a Bishop to America. Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, and William Penn are opposite, with a picture of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

When sufficient money has been obtained there will also be a figure of Bishop Seabury, and a picture of his Consecration.

The legend below will be, when complete, "A.M.D.G. The gift of America to Shakespeare's Church."

*Your assistance is invited in carrying this out.*  
GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, Vicar.

### American Library Association.

*President (Acting):* R. P. Hayes, State Library, Columbus, O.

*Secretary:* Melvil Dewey, New York State Library, Albany.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

#### INVITATION FROM THE SOCIÉTÉ BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE.

THE Société Bibliographique, of Paris, which will hold its third international conference in the spring of 1898, as announced elsewhere (p. 765), has sent a formal invitation, addressed to the president of the American Library Association, requesting the association to "partake of this meeting and give an account of its activity during the last 10 years." The invitation is sent through the general secretary, M. E. G. Ledos, who states that "papers on particular subjects may also be presented by the members of the congress."

### State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Ticomb, secretary, Public Library, Rutland.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

"FREE travelling libraries in Wisconsin," is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, in which a part of the work accomplished in the state during the past two years by means of the travelling library system is described by the officers of the commission and others interested in its work. We say "a part" advisedly, for it would be difficult to convey a full realization of what has been accomplished in this direction in the scattered frontier communities throughout Wisconsin. Mr. Hutchins, secretary of the commission, summarizes the events leading to the establishment of the first series of travelling libraries in the spring of 1896, through the generosity of Senator J. H. Stout, of Menomonie. The Stout travelling libraries numbered 16, comprising in all 500 v., when they started upon their journeys in May, 1896; at the end of the year there were 37, and of these 34 were in constant use. The success of the work was assured from the beginning; more children's books were added to the collections, illustrated periodicals and magazines, given in abundance by well-wishers, were sent out with the libraries and retained for constant use at the library stations, and the beginnings were laid of many small local libraries. In other sections of the state the same work has been prosecuted with similar results; Mr. J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, followed Senator Stout's example for Wood county; the Northern Wisconsin Travelling Library Association has done likewise for the counties bordering on Lake Superior; from Chippewa Falls travelling libraries have gone out through Chippewa county; in Lincoln county, W. H. Bradley, a lumber-mill owner of Tomahawk, has established a system of these libraries for mill-workers and farmers; from the Stevens Point Normal School travelling libraries and travelling pictures have gone out through Portage county; while through all these activities the officers of the state commission have been a guiding force.

Mr. Hutchins' paper is a "library tract" in the best sense of the word. The views of the forlorn hamlets and "cross-road" stores which are library stations, the many incidents, amusing and pathetic, of the results effected by these books, and the glimpses given of the great field open to the library missionary, are full of interest and of inspiration. Sample lists of the books selected are given, the Maxson book-mark is shown, and the rules and salient points of the administrative methods followed are summarized. In addition to Mr. Hutchins' paper there are short articles on "Children's home libraries" and "Railroad travelling libraries," by Miss L. E. Stearns, the latter being based

on Mr. Ranck's interesting paper on the subject in the JOURNAL; a paper on "Travelling libraries and women's clubs," by Mrs. Charles S. Morris; and an account of the "Travelling pictures in Portage county," by Miss Mary E. Tanner. There can be little doubt that the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, in the preparation and publication of this pamphlet, has not only advanced the library interests of its own state, but has materially aided the cause of travelling libraries throughout the country.

### State Library Associations.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

*President:* J. C. Rowell, University of California, Berkeley.

*Secretary:* A. M. Jellison, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

*Treasurer:* A. J. Cleary, Odd Fellows' Library, San Francisco.

THE regular meeting of the Library Association of Central California was held Nov. 12, in the Wells-Fargo Library of San Francisco, President Rowell in the chair.

On the meeting coming to order Mr. Teggart, after paying a glowing tribute to the late Justin Winsor, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Library Association of Central California expresses its deep sorrow and sincere regret at the loss, to the library profession, of Mr. Justin Winsor, late librarian of Harvard University."

Mr. J. B. Stovall, librarian of the Wells-Fargo Library, was then introduced, and gave a brief but interesting history of this unique association. It was organized August, 1890, with 60 members, all employees of the company. At first only magazines were circulated, but the success was so great that books were added, the result of seven years' growth being a well-equipped library of 2700 volumes, including a small but useful reference library, and a subscription list of 70 periodicals, of which from one to 20 copies each are taken. This promising nucleus of a good working library is housed in comfortable rooms, furnished by the company, and is supplied with newspapers and all the conveniences that go to make an attractive reading-room. In January, 1893, the membership was extended to include outside agents, and a system of travelling libraries was inaugurated. Boxes are provided that will hold two books and a periodical, or the equivalent, one side of the lid carrying the name and address of the agent, the reverse side that of the library. These boxes are sent, carriage free both ways, to agents throughout the Pacific coast system, the present monthly circulation by this plan being 900. The subscription rate is 25 cents monthly, payable in advance, this rate making the library almost self-supporting, although the company, in addition to supplying a room for the library, clears off any outstanding bills, considering this donation

in the light of a good investment. The success of this library has been the means of opening a reading-room in the company's office in the city of Mexico, a library in Kansas City, and one in Jersey City, each under their friendly auspices.

The question of a "Pacific coast copyright depository" was presented by Mr. F. J. Teggart, who gave a sketch of the origin of copyright. He was followed by Mr. H. C. Nash, who, in closing, offered this resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this association deems the establishment of additional copyright depositories in the United States a matter of the highest importance to all interested in the spread of knowledge and culture; therefore it is

"*Resolved*, That our representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to obtain the establishment of such additional depositories, and especially of a depository on the Pacific coast."

A committee was appointed to bring the matter to the attention of the California delegation to Congress.

Mr. C. K. Jones read a paper on "Calderon and his times," giving a vigorous yet sympathetic study of this great dramatist, and a careful summary of the social, political, and literary conditions of the 16th and 17th centuries, showing, by his treatment, an intimate knowledge of the subject.

President Rowell announced that the December meeting would be a Library Round Table, in which the association would be joined by the California State Teachers' Association.

A. M. JELLISON, *Secretary*.

#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford.

*Secretary:* Miss Angeline Scott, Public Library, South Norwalk.

*Treasurer:* Miss Anna G. Rockwell, New Britain Institute, New Britain.

#### COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

*Secretary:* Herbert E. Richie, Box 1589, Denver.

*Treasurer:* J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

AT the November meeting of the Colorado Library Association held in the high school on Friday evening, Nov. 12, the officers of the previous year were re-elected.

Miss Grace Espey Patton, state superintendent of public instruction, spoke on "Libraries and their work in Colorado," and Mr. J. F. Daniels gave an illustrated talk on "School-room decoration." H. E. RICHIE, *Secretary*.

#### GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

*Secretary:* C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.

*Treasurer:* Miss L. A. Field, Decatur.

#### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Col. J. W. Thompson, Public Library, Evanston.

*Secretary:* Miss Ange V. Milner, State Normal College, Normal.

*Treasurer:* P. F. Bicknell, University of Illinois, Champaign.

*INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* Miss Elizabeth D. Swan, Purdue University, Lafayette.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

*IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

*MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

*Treasurer:* Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

*MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President:* Miss Alice G. Chandler, Town Library, Lancaster.

*Secretary:* H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Boston.

*Treasurer:* Miss A. L. Sargent, Public Library, Medford.

*MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

*Secretary:* Mrs. A. F. Parsons, Public Library, Bay City.

*Treasurer:* Miss Lucy Ball, Public Library, Grand Rapids.

*MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss Gratia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

*NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

*Secretary:* Miss Mary L. Jones, State University, Lincoln.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. M. E. Abell, Public Library, Beatrice.

THE Nebraska Library Association will hold its third annual meeting in Lincoln in the latter part of December, in connection with the state teachers' association. At that meeting President Jillson, of the association, will present a plan for a general conference of librarians, to be held in connection with the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha next year.

*NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* A. H. Chase, Concord.

*Secretary:* Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

*Treasurer:* Miss A. E. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

*NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* F. P. Hill, Public Library, Newark.

*Secretary:* Miss Beatrice Winsor, Public Library, Newark.

*Treasurer:* Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

*NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

*Secretary:* W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

*Treasurer:* J. N. Wing, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York City.

*OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* Frank Conover, Public Library, Dayton.

*Secretary:* Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

*Treasurer:* Martin Hensel, Public School Library, Columbus.

THE third annual session of the Ohio Library Association took place at Cincinnati, Oct. 27 and 28, the meetings being held in the Grand Hotel and at the pleasant and commodious hall of the Public Library, which had been put at the disposal of the association by the board of directors of the library. There were 68 members and friends from various parts of the state in attendance. A notable and gratifying feature of the meeting was the large proportion (about one-seventh) of library trustees present.

The two days were pleasantly varied with business and pleasure. The papers presented were vigorous and to the point of local library experiences; discussion was prompt and spirited. The address of the president, Dr. A. W. Whelpley, upon the "Early literary history of Cincinnati," following upon the first half-day of visiting, and closing with a brief outline of the ways in which libraries and museums may foster the growth of art and literature in a community, was a fitting introduction to the program which followed during the next day and a half.

In his paper upon the "Ohio Library Commission," Mr. Rutherford P. Hayes outlined the growth of the library demand in Ohio, and traced its crystallization by statute from the beginning of the Ohio school library law in 1853 to the present time. He summarized briefly recent legislation in other states, noted the fact of funds having been appropriated for carrying forward the work of the several library commissions, and stated what had been accomplished during the past year by the Ohio Library Commission, which had been obliged to work without any such convenient provision. The state library had been made a free lending library to any and every citizen of Ohio; 56 travelling libraries had been sent out in the course of the year; a check list of Ohio documents had been made and an effort to arrange and reclaim from the dust of ages the moulding piles of newspapers and other state publications had been successful. He urged librarians to publish to the village and farming communities of their vicinity the privileges in respect to the travelling libraries extended by the state library. He pointed out the necessity for a



liberal appropriation to keep up these libraries and to increase their efficiency, and also made recommendations for a uniform library law to apply to cities of 30,000 inhabitants and over, whereby they should be required to establish free libraries and place them under the control of a non-partisan board of directors.

On the evening of the 27th a public meeting was held at Library Hall for librarians, library trustees and teachers. A number of pleasant addresses from prominent Cincinnati people, Dr. Dan Millikin, Mr. James A. Green, Rev. G. A. Thayer, and others, gave to the visiting librarians a further insight into the cordial spirit and hospitable attitude of the city toward library work.

The College Section under the direction of Mr. A. S. Root, assisted by Miss Olive Jones and Mr. Charles Orr, conducted a most interesting discussion of the merits of the best 10 reference-books for a college library in the several classes of literature. The program for the afternoon session of the 28th was divided so as to bring the papers of Miss Eastman upon "Library extension in Ohio," and that of Miss Doren upon "The relation of library training to library organization," in the evening. Both of these papers were written with a view to opening general discussion upon the lines of action suggested in them, but for lack of time this was not done. This was also the case of the admirable papers which preceded them, that of Miss Margaret G. Pierce upon "Library advertising," Miss Augusta L. Mills' paper upon "Some needs of the library worker," and Miss Hattie M. Toler's upon "Library training for the public." Miss Pierce's paper was illustrated by a fine exhibit of the attractive and original means by which the attention of the Cleveland library patrons is won for the best books. It is a notable fact that the circulation of this library shows an increase of over 200,000 volumes over the preceding year. The increase of that year over its predecessor was 1000!

Miss Eliza Gordon Browning, of the Indianapolis Public Library, having been invited to speak upon "The conduct of a small library," was listened to with great interest. After touching briefly upon the printed information at the command of the new librarian in the numerous handbooks, in the library journals, and in the reports of the A. L. A. conferences, she launched into the practical aspects of the daily routine in a library of 5000 volumes, with an income of \$1000 for all expenses, including librarian's salary, new books, etc. She pointed out the necessity at the outset of a scheme of organization upon principles which should be broad enough and elastic enough to admit of the library's growth in the future, to prevent the waste of doing over again the whole thing, or of seriously handicapping the future librarian in the despatch of business. She advised free access to shelves and gave many valuable hints upon charging systems, binding and preservation of books, bookbuying, library rules, and the tactful management of the public, closing with a sentence which will go to the hearts of those librarians once at the head of small li-

braries now no longer such. She says: "You of the smaller libraries have an opportunity for a good work that the larger libraries can never hope to accomplish, because what you can do with personal contact with every one of your patrons they must seek to do by means of information desks and lists. You can more nearly approach the ideal librarianship, because it is within the bounds of possibility for you to actually come into daily contact with your people and with their wants and needs."

The entertainment provided for the members of the association was as varied as it was delightful. The first morning of their arrival was spent in visiting the libraries, the art museum, and the famous Rookwood Pottery. On the second afternoon a three-hour trolley ride over the hill-tops gave them an unusually fine view of the city in the glories of a true Indian summer, and in the evening following the last business session was the pleasant reception tendered them by Dr. and Mrs. Whelpley at their beautiful home in Clifton.

The place of the next annual meeting has been fixed for Dayton, O. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank Conover, trustee Public Library, Dayton; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Frances D. Jermain, Toledo Public Library; Miss Julia Hitchcock, Youngstown, Miss May Lowe, Public Library, Circleville; Secretary, Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland, Treasurer, Martin Hensel, Public School Library, Columbus; Executive member, A. W. Whelpley, Ph.D., Public Library, Cincinnati.

The greetings of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, which has recently adopted as one of its objects the promotion and establishment of public libraries, and which was then in session at Piqua, were cordially returned. A memorial to the late J. H. Spielman, librarian of the Public School Library of Columbus, was presented by Miss Hattie Toler; resolutions of respect to the character and distinguished services of the late Justin Winsor were read; and a vote of sympathy was extended to Mr. W. H. Brett, whose absence on account of affliction in his family was deeply regretted.

ELECTRA C. DOREN, *Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton.

*Secretary:* Miss Mary P. Farr, Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia.

*Treasurer:* Miss Helen G. Sheldon, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

#### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* W. M. Stevenson, Carnegie Library, Allegheny.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Elizabeth Wales, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.

THE fall meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Thursday evening, Nov. 11. The executive committee of the club were so fortunate as to be able to arrange for a lecture by Mr. George H. Putnam on that evening



and for this reason it was thought best to make the meeting an open one, and no business was conducted. Mr. Putnam's subject was "The rise and growth of the property right in books." There was a good attendance, both of club members and outsiders, and the lecture was much enjoyed.

ELIZABETH B. WALES, *Secretary*.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

*Secretary*: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Free Library, Rutland.

*Treasurer*: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: Dr. E. A. Birge, City Library, Madison.

*Secretary*: Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Public Library, Milwaukee.

*Treasurer*: Miss Maude A. Earley, Public Library, Chippewa Falls.

NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

*Librarian and Treasurer*: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

### Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: Anderson H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library.

*Secretary*: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

*Treasurer*: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison street.

THE November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Hammond Library, Chicago Theological Seminary, on Thursday, Nov. 4. After a brief inspection of the library, the meeting was called to order at 8.25 by Pres. Hopkins. The president announced that the executive committee had appointed C. B. Roden secretary of the club in place of Miss Margaret Mann, resigned. The minutes of the two previous meetings of the club year, namely, March and October, having not yet been approved, were ordered read, and were thereupon accepted. On the call of committees it was found that the chairman of the committee on editing union list of periodicals was not present, and the report of that committee was deferred until later in the evening. The committee on ways and means for union list was passed, as none of its members was in attendance. The president reported the appointment of a committee on permanent headquarters, composed of Messrs. Meloney, Hild, and Sudduth. Mr. Sudduth being called upon for a report from that committee, stated that no meeting had as yet been held, and there was no report. The following persons were elected to membership in the club: W. F. Cooper, Hervey White, Miss M. E. Swarts, and Miss Alice Randall.

W. W. Bishop, of Garrett Biblical Institute,

read the first paper of the evening, his subject being "The problem of classifying the library of a theological school." Mr. Bishop pointed out the shortcomings of both the Dewey and Cutter systems in the division of theology, illustrating his remarks by many examples from his experience in the library under his care. A discussion of the paper followed, in which Messrs. Martel, Merrill, Wire, and Gates took part. Dr. G. E. Wire then read a short paper on "Cataloging the Deering collection of mss. at Garrett Biblical Institute," in which were included many valuable hints on the care of letters and mss. in general. The program was closed by Mr. H. Gates, librarian of the Hammond Library, who gave a sketch of the history, development, and growth of the library, and added a graceful welcome to the club. At the conclusion of the program the report of the committee on editing union list was called up, and Mr. C. W. Andrews, chairman, stated that it gave him great pleasure to be able to report the practical completion of all preliminaries. Fifteen libraries had sent in their lists, and the actual work of compilation could begin at once. The committee intended to call for volunteers to do this work very soon; perhaps within a week, certainly within the month. The report was accepted. There being no further business, the meeting then adjourned.

C. B. RODEN, *Secretary*.

THE December meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Chicago Academy of Sciences, on Thursday evening, Dec. 2. Pres. A. H. Hopkins in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, with a slight correction, approved. The secretary reported a recommendation from the executive committee for the appointment of a committee by the club to co-operate with the Illinois State Library Association in its project of compiling statistics of the libraries of the state, and read a communication from Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, advocating such action. Col. J. W. Thompson, president of the Illinois State Library Association, speaking in support of the plan, said that he was glad to hear the recommendation; that he had received several letters from different parts of the state inquiring as to the position of the Chicago libraries in the matter, and that this club, being the leading organization in the state, was taking the right step in preparing to collect the statistics for the city, and, possibly, for Cook county. Mr. Bishop moved that the chair be authorized to appoint a committee, of such number as seemed to him most desirable, to compile a table of statistics of the libraries of Cook county. After remarks by Mr. Bishop and the president, the motion was carried.

C. W. Andrews, chairman of the committee on editing union list of periodicals, reported that that committee had held two meetings, but that there had not been a full attendance at either of them, and therefore he was at present unwilling to make a definitive statement as to numerous details under consideration. The forms to be used in compiling the list were in the hands of the printer, and the actual work could begin as soon as these slips were ready.

He suggested that the club appropriate the sum of \$30 to cover the cost of cutting and pasting the Boston periodical list, which it was intended to use as a basis, stating that a great expenditure of time and labor would be avoided by having this work done by other hands. After several questions from members, and some further explanations from Mr. Andrews, it was voted to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$30, for the purpose suggested.

Mr. Bishop presented for distribution a number of copies of a periodical, and a circular relating to Lakewood and Jamestown, N. Y., of interest in connection with the next conference of the American Library Association.

The following were elected to membership: Zella F. Adams, Elizabeth Porter Clarke, Eleanor Warwick, C. R. Hastings.

The first paper of the evening's program was read by Miss M. E. Ahern on the "Post-conference trip of the A. L. A. in England." Miss Ahern gave an entertaining outline of the journey, filling in with brief accounts of various points of interest visited, and illuminating her narrative with many anecdotes and apt illustrations. Mr. Andrews followed with an address on some recent plans for co-operative bibliography. The speaker detailed the projects and proceedings of the Brussels conference, dwelt upon the schemes of the Royal Society in London, and finally set forth the plan of those five libraries of the United States that have undertaken to analyze the publications of certain learned societies, and to furnish these entries in quantities for general distribution.

At the conclusion of the program a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. F. C. Baker and others in authority in the Chicago Academy of Sciences, for the courteous welcome extended to the club.

C. B. RODEN, *Secretary*.

#### MILWAUKEE LIBRARY ROUND TABLE.

"A little work, a little play  
To keep us going—and so, good-day!"

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* A. E. Bostwick, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

*Secretary:* T. W. Idle, Columbia University Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

THE second meeting of the season, 1897-98, was held at the New York Free Circulating Library, Jackson Square Branch, 251 West 13th street, New York, on Thursday, Nov. 11.

Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library, opened what proved to be an interesting and lively discussion on "The disinfection of books." Speaking of the various methods employed in disinfection, Dr. Billings said that in dealing with books neither dry heat nor moist or steam heat, both efficacious to a degree, could for obvious reasons be used; the tendency being to curl the leaves and warp and crack the covers—in short, to spoil the book. For similar reasons some chemicals could not be resorted to, they often offering additional objection in imparting unpleasant and pungent

odors. Sulphur, which used to be the great disinfectant, will not, Dr. Billings said, destroy quite a number of bacteria. Burning sulphur is still used as a disinfectant, but it is injurious to both color and fabric. After touching on the nature of many diseases due to the working of the bacilli, Dr. Billings continued in an explanation of various experiments made under his direction two years ago in an effort to find a perfect disinfectant for books, the use of which would not bring in its train a contra account for loss and repairs. The desired object was attained in the use of formaldehyde, which Dr. Billings declared to be perfect in its working to destroy germs of any and all diseases. The *modus operandi*, briefly stated, consists in placing the volumes to be treated in an air-tight chamber; a quantity of formaldehyde is then poured into a vessel, which in turn is placed over a lamp in with the books. The chemical volatilizes at a temperature of 210° F., and, properly applied at or above that temperature, will do all that is desired in about 15 minutes.\*

In reply to interrogations Dr. Billings said that the Ohio Board of Health had found six cases of scarlet fever traceable to the use of books from a circulating library; but he, personally, knew of but one case. There is no evidence that any other diseases had been contracted in the use of books. To a question touching catalog cards Dr. Billings said that, although they were just as likely to be the means of communicating disease, he thought there was practically no danger; they could be readily disinfected as suggested if it were thought desirable.

The discussion ended, Dr. Billings exhibited the sketch-plans of the proposed building for the New York Public Library, and explained in detail all the features which are to make up the finest and best equipped library building of its kind in the country. Instancing some of the salient points—the lending department, periodicals, delivering, packing, etc., will be on the lower floor as being most convenient of access. Special collections, such as Americana, Bibles, Shakespeariana, Miltoniana, Waltoniana, etc., in which the Lenox Library is very rich, will find a permanent home on the second floor; the main reading-room will be on the third floor, where also will be found the picture gallery, prints, mss., and other collections. Provision is made for a library for the blind, a photograph gallery, and a restaurant. There will also be a room for children. The building is to cost \$2,500,000, and is, as is well known, to be erected at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue.

THOMAS W. IDLE, *Secretary*.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

*President:* W. P. Cutter, U. S. Dept of Agriculture.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* F. H. Parsons, U. S. Naval Observatory.

THE 26th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the

\*For an account of the processes and results of the experiments with formalin, see L. J., August, 1897, p. 388.

Columbian University, Nov. 24, 1897. About 65 members and visitors were present. In the absence of President W. P. Cutter, Mr. Theodore Cole presided. The following persons were elected to membership: Hon. John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress, Dr. Charles E. Munroe, dean of the Corcoran Scientific School, Rev. A. H. Ames, Miss Eva Lawton, assistant cataloger Library of Congress, and Mr. Frank A. Birgfeld, of the National Museum.

The death of Mr. David Fitzgerald, librarian of the War Department and a member of the association, was announced, and short biographical notices which had been prepared by Gen. A. W. Greeley and Mr. J. W. Cheney were read. A committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions.

Mr. Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights, read an interesting and instructive paper, entitled "Impressions of European libraries." Mr. Solberg visited between the years 1887 and 1896 the most prominent libraries in Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, and Holland, and it is hoped that this paper will prove to be only the first of series, as the time was too limited to give more than the names of many of the libraries. F. H. PARSONS, *Secretary*.

**TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB (MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL).**

*President:* Mrs. L. B. Reed, Public Library, Minneapolis.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss Lettie M. Crafts, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

**Library Schools and Training Classes.**

**NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.**

The following bibliography and thesis subjects have been chosen by the senior class.

The character of this work is strengthening every year. The active co-operation of librarians and other educators is needed for the best results. The bibliography on "Study and teaching of history" is prepared by request of the Committee of Seven on the study of history in schools, a committee of the American Historical Association. All bibliographies and reading likely to be of general interest and value will be issued in the bibliographic series of New York State Library bulletins. Numbers 2, 3, and 4 of this series were characterized by the LIBRARY JOURNAL (Aug., 1897) as careful and painstaking work.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY SUBJECTS.**

Biography of musicians. In English. A. L. Bailey.  
Photography, 1880-date. E. A. Brown.  
Hereditary patriotic societies of the U. S. W. B. Cook, Jr.  
New York history before the revolution. C. A. Flagg and J. T. Jennings.  
Single tax. Ethel Garvin.

Illustrative material for nature study in primary schools. (Select.) C. W. Hunt.  
History of the 16th century. (Reading list.) O. M. Imhoff.  
Russia. (Reading list.) A. L. Morse.  
The Adirondacks. C. A. Sherrill.  
College libraries. Hugh Williams.  
Robert Louis Stevenson. E. S. Wilson.  
Study and teaching of history in elementary and secondary schools. J. I. Wyer.

**THESIS SUBJECTS.**

Laws governing selection of books, illustrating by "Quo vadis." A. L. Bailey.  
Children's reading. E. A. Brown.  
Some new phases of library extension. W. B. Cook, Jr.  
Duplicates. C. A. Flagg.  
Comparison of library schools and training classes. Ethel Garvin.  
Ethical influence of nature books on children under 10. C. W. Hunt.  
What a librarian can do for his assistants. O. M. Imhoff.  
Publishers. A. L. Morse.  
Book annotation. C. A. Sherrill.  
Principles governing selection of biography for public libraries. E. S. Wilson.  
Library instruction in a college course. Hugh Williams.  
Some principles of book selection, illustrating by "Farthest north." J. I. Wyer.  
SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

**PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.**

CLASS OF 1898.

THE school opened Oct. 4 with the following class:

Adams, Elsie, Brooklyn, N. Y.;  
Buckman, Edith P., Brooklyn, N. Y., B.A., Barnard College;  
Gooch, Harriet B., Louisville, Ky.;  
Day, Sarah C., Hartford, Ct.;  
Hassler, Harriot E., Meadville, Pa., Allegheny College;  
Hinsdale, Louise G., Lakewood, N. J.;  
Hopkins, Mrs. Annie K. G., Provincetown, Mass.;  
Hutchinson, Susie A., Branford, Ct.;  
McCarty, Harriet D., Pittsburgh, Pa., B.L., Pennsylvania College for Women;  
Nutting, William W., Pelham, N. Y., Carleton College;  
Parmele, Ella G., Chicago, Ill.;  
Parker, Mary C., Elyria, O., Oberlin College;  
Rankin, Julia T., Atlanta, Ga.;  
Sanborn, Alice E., Newtown Centre, Mass.;  
Smith, Spencer C., East Orange, N. J.;  
Stevens, Elizabeth C., White Plains, N. Y., Ph.B., Wesleyan University;  
Turner, Emily, Quincy, Ill.;  
Wadhams, Lucy B., Goshen, Mass.;  
Williams, Mary, Brookline, Mass., Mass. Institute of Technology.

The Graduates' Association of the library school gave a reception on the evening of Nov. 9 to the incoming class. All the classes of previous years were represented, and the social meeting proved very pleasant.

## Reviews.

MONROE, Will S. Bibliography of education. N. Y., D. Appleton & Co., 1897. 24 + 202 p. (International education ser., no. 42.) D.

This is perhaps one of the most useful contributions to bibliography made this year, and its value to librarians is hardly less than its value to teachers. Based primarily upon the author's private pedagogical collection, it has been extended to embrace in all about 3200 books or pamphlets relating to the subject, and modelled to serve as a compact yet adequate guide in the ever-widening field of educational literature. The increase in this literature has been especially notable in recent years, and, as Mr. Monroe points out, there is a growing tendency to emphasize its importance in schools, colleges, and libraries. Of course, much of the most important educational literature is found in periodicals, but the great mass of this material prevented its inclusion in the present work. The bibliography, with the exception of works of reference, indicating sources of information, has also been limited to publications in the English language, but "as much care has been taken to secure the titles of British books as of American."

Books are classified under 22 different groups, each group having various divisions and subdivisions, and the bibliography proper being prefaced by a list of publishers with addresses, and supplemented by an author and subject index. The first group covers Works of reference, divided into (a) Bibliographies and (b) Cyclopædias, with further divisions for American and English and French and German books. Then follows History of education, including biography, divided by countries and by institutions or periods under subjects. Theory, Principles and practice, and Methods of education give further main classes, with many secondary divisions.

The main headings that follow show the broad lines of the subject; they cover School administration, Kindergarten, Education of colored children, Education of defective children, Professional education, Manual training, Philosophy, Psychology, Moral education, Physical education and school hygiene, Education of women, Self-culture and home education, School systems, Educational conferences and exhibits, American reports (national, state, and city), and Educational journals. The cross-references are infrequent and as no entries are repeated it often happens that a book appears under but one of several subjects to which it relates in almost equal proportion. The entries, though not in thoroughly bibliographical form, are compact, yet sufficiently full, giving paging, number of volumes, place, and date of publication, and publisher's name; there is some waste of space in the repetition of an author's name, and frequent typographical inconsistencies — as in such successive entries as "Augustine," "Augustine, St.," and "Augustine, Saint" — but these are minor points. Frequent and excellent annotations are given, and

as a rule publications that are unobtainable and out of print have been wisely omitted. In the selection, annotation, and classification of the books listed, the author has had the help and suggestions of many educational specialists, and the results attained show the effect of careful and painstaking work. The classification, so far as it can be judged from a necessarily brief survey, seems to embody adequately a definite purpose, and to be well adapted for guidance in general or special pedagogical study. Now and then the lines seem too loosely drawn, as in the inclusion of several general series of educational books under Encyclopædias; and, as in all bibliographies, it is possible to point out sins of omission as well as faults of commission.

It will be seen that the arrangement of this bibliography, with its multiplied headings, sub-headings, and minor divisions, makes the index the only available clue to the contents of the book, yet this index, full as it is, does not adequately meet the demands upon it. The first random test revealed several serious omissions, perhaps the most noticeable being the lack of any reference either to New York or Wisconsin, though the large educational literature which both of these states have evoked is entered under various headings, and the omission of the New England Primer, which appears only in class vi., School administration, under section 6, School-books. As an error of this sort means that the book omitted is practically buried, it will be seen that these defects are serious, and tend to awaken a lack of confidence in the thoroughness of the index that is, perhaps, hardly justified. The form of a classified catalog which the author has chosen is probably the best adapted for a work of this sort, but this bibliography emphasizes the importance of a thorough dictionary index to any classified list.

Dr. William T. Harris, editor of the series, contributes a short preface, in which he points out the special features of the book, and its value as a tool to librarians and to teachers, and Mr. Monroe, in a modest introduction, outlines its scope and characteristics. In putting this valuable material at the service of his fellow-workers the author has earned the gratitude of the educational public and of all workers in bibliography.

PEABODY INSTITUTE. Second catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore; including the additions made since 1882. Parts 1: A-B; 2: C-D. Baltimore, 1896-97. 2 v. Q. [7] + 584 p.; [4] + 585-1186 p.

The first catalog of the Peabody Institute was frequently referred to in the L. J. as its several volumes were issued, especially in the reports on cataloging read at meetings of the A. L. A., and the consensus of opinion was unanimous as to its usefulness to librarians and to readers in libraries fortunate enough to possess copies. Mr. Noyes, compiler of the classed catalog of the Brooklyn Library, criticised it mainly because it was a dictionary catalog and open to



criticism from his point of view. But each volume was gladly welcomed, and by none more gladly than by those best qualified to appreciate the work involved in its production, the librarians and catalogers engaged in similar work.

For a long time it was expected that a single supplementary volume would cover the additions made to the library while the first catalog was printing; but here we have two volumes running to nearly 1200 pages covering only the letters A-D. The compilers have taken advantage of their own experience, as well as of the criticisms and suggestions made during the printing of the first catalog, and believe that this "may be found even more comprehensive and fuller in detail than the first, not only extending subjects already included in that but giving many others not found in it."

Contents of collected works are given under the name of the author and also under their respective subjects. It has to some seemed superfluous to repeat the entries in "Poole's index" and its continuations in a general library catalog, but this practice having been begun it has been continued, and now the entries are given under the authors as well as subjects. Analytical entries have been very freely made of books as well as of serial publications. All such special work, while costly to the maker, puts all who are benefited by it under lasting obligation, and adds very greatly to the capital of library workers everywhere.

On behalf of all such workers we beg to extend to the trustees and management of the Peabody Institute full appreciation of and hearty thanks for the liberal provision which has made the preparation and publication of a catalog so useful to the library world possible. C: A. N.

### Library Economy and History.

#### GENERAL.

BARRY, William. Forbidden books. (*In The Speaker*, Oct. 16, 1897. 16:429.)

The writer sees a connection between certain books and the increase in insanity. From a hygienic or biological point of view certain books are forbidden for certain people.

BRETT, W: H. The public library made useful. (*In Independent*, Nov. 18, 1897, 49:1486. 2 p.)

Describes the free library as a centre of the educational life of a community, and points out along what lines library development must be carried on to accomplish this result.

STEVENSON, W: M. Restriction of fiction in public libraries. (*In The Citizen*, Nov., 1897. 3:203.)

Mr. Stevenson concludes his paper as follows: "Free education has in this country become a fad. It was to cure all human ills. It was to change human nature. It has naturally failed to do all that was expected of it. The free library movement is a part of this fad, and it is found that it needs more than free libraries

to reform the world. Free libraries will do much, and that they may do their best work it is necessary to effect an improvement in the reading they furnish the public."

#### LOCAL.

*Asbury Park, N. J.* At a special meeting held in the city on Nov. 30 it was voted that a free public library be established under the state act. The measure was carried by two votes; the first ward, which is the business section of the city, cast 21 votes against it, while the second ward, which is the residence portion, gave 23 votes for it. An energetic library canvass was made by the women of the city.

*Baltimore, Md.* Enoch Pratt F. L. At a meeting of the trustees in October the issue of a second card to borrowers was authorized, beginning Nov. 1. This card, known as a "student's card," is colored lilac, may not be used for works of fiction or juveniles, and is issued practically to all persons who can draw "starred" books.

*Boston.* Anna Tickner L. Assoc. The Society to Encourage Studies at Home, founded by Miss Anna Eliot Ticknor, and carried on for 20 years, has not lapsed with the death of its founder, but has been continued as the Anna Ticknor Library Association, recently established in new quarters in Trinity Court. The library privileges apply to all persons in the United States, and books are sent by mail to any address. The applicant sends \$1 for deposit (which is returned to him when he severs connection with the library), and pays a small charge for books ordered sent. Catalogs of the books and photographs, and lists of courses of study are sent on application. There are about 3000 books, and a large number of photographs.

*Boston P. L.* A new departure at the library is the plan of mounting the "picture periodicals" on sheets, in future, instead of binding them up in volumes. There are several foreign periodicals which are devoted to reproduction of art examples, without other text than the titles. Instead of binding these in volumes, it is proposed to put them on separate sheets for use of students, the duplicates being put into the collections which are to be sent out to the branches and schools. They show different styles of architecture, schools of painting, etc., and a single number of the magazine is usually devoted to some particular style or school, so that the series will be very useful in supplementing the library's collection of reproductions. This will break up the volumes, but it is believed that the plan will lead to a greater use of the reproductions, and will save time which would otherwise be spent in hunting through indexes. It is not intended to break up the bound volumes of these periodicals already in the library, but no more will be bound in volumes.

On Oct. 21 Mr. W: C. Todd, of Atkinson, N. H., in a formal communication to Mayor Quincy, confirmed his offer of four years ago to present \$50,000 to the Boston Public Library, the income of the sum to be devoted to



the purchase of newspapers. The offer was made in June, 1893, and since that time Mr. Todd has paid annually \$2000—being the yearly interest of the sum named—for that purpose. He now writes that three years' experience has confirmed the usefulness of the gift, and he presents the sum of \$50,000 outright to the city, to be held in trust, and the income devoted to the maintenance of the newspaper department. The gift was accepted by the city council on Oct. 28.

A recent visitor to the library was Mr. Pierre Botkine, the representative of Russia at the sealing conference in Washington. The branches and delivery system were of special interest to him, and he expressed the intention of calling the attention of his own government to the matter, in the hope that a similar system would be adopted in Russia.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. A.* On Nov. 22 the association took possession of a part of the old public school building no. 3, at Bedford and Jefferson avenues, which is to be used as a temporary home for the library. It is hoped to open early in December. The executive committee of the association held a meeting on Nov. 13, to hear the report of Corporation Counsel J. A. Burr on the association's title to public property, which it was thought could be legally used for library purposes. Mr. Burr's opinion was, however, that the association could not use the property, because the titles to it state that it must be used for educational purposes, which in the judgment of the counsel did not include libraries, but definitely embraced only institutions where persons are especially assigned to teach. This decision was not accepted as final, and it was decided that if the construction was supported an effort would be made to secure a site through legislative action.

The association held a book reception on the evening of Nov. 29, at the residence of Edward White; each guest brought a book to add to the library's collection and represented some book either by costume or by a badge. Prizes for guessing the greatest number of book titles were given, one being awarded to Miss Fanny Hull, librarian of the Union for Christian Work Library, and one to J. F. Hackstaff.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, '97.) This is the first printed annual report of the library, the statistics of previous years having been heretofore noted in the annual "Catalogue" of the institute, and the director and trustees are to be congratulated upon its interest and comprehensive excellence. The statistics may be summarized as follows: Added 3914; total 63,374. Issued, home use 314,290, of which 37,232 and 21,781 were issued from the Astral and Long Island branches respectively. Ref. use 13,073 (this includes only books brought from stack); ref. attendance 37,829; reading-room attendance 111,578. The growth in registration during the year was 5035; the total no. of active borrowers is not given.

The circulation shows a gain of 34,040 over the previous year; the fiction percentage has

been, for the main library 65 $\frac{2}{3}$ %, 67% for the Astral branch, and 74% for the Long Island branch. This is inclusive of foreign fiction. "The question of the access of the public to the shelves, which has been more or less agitated among circulating libraries for the past two or three years, has come up for serious consideration in this library. Inasmuch as there are 14,520 volumes in the reference and art reference departments entirely free of access; as new books (not fiction) are placed where borrowers can examine them for a fortnight or so before they are shelved; as all books for children are in open shelves; and as any number of books may be called for either in the circulating or reference departments to be examined before borrowing, while shelf-permits are readily granted to all readers or borrowers showing good reason for the privilege; we are inclined to deprecate a further movement in this direction for the present."

The most notable incidents of the year have been the development of the children's room and of the art reference department. The former, Miss Plummer says, has required more thought than any other department; the methods and theories applied to it and resultant from it are perhaps best set forth in her article in the November L. J. (p. 679-686), but an interesting review of the subject is also given in the present report. There are 6831 children under 14 registered, and the circulation was 39,007; no guarantor is required for the children, the father's or mother's name only being given for reference. Indeed the director recommends "as an economy of time and labor, as well as a measure of conciliation," the disuse of the guarantee for the entire body of borrowers, replacing it by a simple statement of the borrower's responsibility from some reputable citizen.

The art reference department was opened in Oct., 1896, and during the year the collection of 15,000 photographs were mounted, placed in drawers, and the work of labelling, classifying, and cataloging was undertaken. The first year in the new building has, in all respects, proved one of enlarged growth and usefulness, and of a happy adjustment to greatly improved conditions.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L.* During October the library issued 68,902 v., the average daily circulation having been 2650. The total registration to Nov. 1 was 25,002. On Nov. 11 the finance committee of the board of aldermen authorized the extra appropriation of \$20,000 asked for by the library authorities.

*Butte (Mont.) F. P. L.* During the coming year a finding list of the juvenile books in the library will be printed in instalments in the *High School Leader*, which is edited and published by the pupils of the city high school. Mr. Davies says "this feature is due to the request of the editors, and the list goes into just the hands I want it to. Our other advertising for the year will consist of about a column and a half in two and probably all three of our daily papers, mainly of notes on new books; a

series of articles on historical novels in *Quinn's Review*, and occasional reference lists."

*Camden, N. J.* A movement for the establishment of a free public library in the building known as the "Cooper Mansion" is being vigorously urged. The building, which is owned by the city and stands in a public park in a central site, was ordered torn down by the council on Nov. 15. Petitions were then circulated, asking that it be retained and used for library purposes; gifts of books and money subscriptions were promised, and the plan met with such general popular approval that the council voted to defer further action until public sentiment was more fully known. By Nov. 26 \$2500 had been pledged and over 1000 volumes offered. A public meeting was held on Dec. 7, when a Public Library Association was formed and the movement attained organized impetus.

*Chicago, John Crerar L.* The first and second annual reports of the library, for 1895 and 1896, have just been issued in pamphlet form, and give interesting details of the work of organizing and preparing the collection for public use. At the time both reports were presented the library was still in a formative condition, not being opened to the public until the spring of this year, so that Mr. Andrews' suggestive and informing summary covers organization rather than administration. One of the most important features is the printed card catalog, which possesses a great advantage, "in that as many copies of a title as are desired can be had for the mere cost of the cards. This enables us to offer to those libraries in the city most interested in our work a complete catalog of our library; it also enables us to try the interesting experiment of making our catalog in the triple form of alphabetical author, alphabetical subject, and classed subject." The accession books of the library were opened Feb. 13, 1896, and during the year 11,090 v. were accessioned; 171 periodicals were in regular receipt, and a periodical list of 1317 titles, at an annual estimated cost of \$501.77, had been prepared for submission to the book committee.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* The 29th report of the library, covering the year ending Aug. 31, 1897, was submitted to the board on Nov. 1. The chief statistics for the period were as follows: Added 25,629; total 129,160. Issued home use 782,568; ref. use 161,849; ref. attendance 193,298.

The report reveals a development in all lines of the library's work that is as remarkable as it is gratifying. Taking the item of circulation alone, there is shown a net gain of 186,199, or 21% over the previous year, while in the accession department "the growth of the library is almost double of any previous year in its history." Indeed, it is difficult to single out any special line in which development has been most marked, so well sustained is the growth throughout the entire library body. The foregoing statistics include the work of the main library, of the five branches and the three delivery stations. Of the former one, the South Side branch was opened during the year, while

two of the stations were established within the past six months. The issue of books through the schools has been continued, 4131 v. having been drawn by 87 teachers, and issued by them to their pupils 33,116 times; the use of books in this way "is now only limited by the number available; several times as many could be kept in constant use."

In the library bindery 3509 v. were bound, 11,251 rebound, and 16,854 repaired, at an expense of \$3926.67.

As the most important incidents of the year, outside the routine work, Mr. Brett describes the formation of the Library League, the influence of which in the proper care of books "can already be clearly observed"; and the series of library lectures, given under the auspices of the university extension department of the University of Chicago in December, 1896, by Miss Katherine L. Sharp.

"The record of the year shows clearly work of much greater magnitude, and so far as the figures can record it and observations can discuss it, work of better quality than ever before." This is traced, first to the natural growth of the city, second to the branches and stations, and third to the large accessions; but in addition to these causes, "The success of the last year's work is due to the distinct and noteworthy increase of interest in the work which has been shown by almost the entire force. This is shown in a higher appreciation of the importance of the work of the library, a greater pride in its success, a desire to improve every opportunity, to prepare for it, a keener outlook for any additional opportunities of usefulness, greater diligence and more careful attention to every detail of the work. This improvement is due, I believe, to an earnest desire which is almost universal in the library, to make the work effective. It has been increased by the stimulus of the association meetings and by meeting and associating with those from other libraries, by the special training received by some of our assistants in the regular or summer library school, and by the course of lectures already mentioned."

Suggestions for the future include extension of the branch and delivery system, and the establishment of facilities for special training in library work.

*Colorado libraries.* STATE OF COLORADO. Libraries: their establishment and management; library laws of Colorado; issued by Grace Espy Patton, superintendent of public instruction and ex-officio state librarian. Denver, Oct. 10, 1897. 58 p. O.

The material for this pamphlet was compiled by the librarian or members of the staff of the Denver Public Library and printed in part in the *Colorado School Journal* in April. It is a descriptive summary of the library activities of the state, including the library laws, the state library association, and individual libraries of the state, and giving also practical suggestions on how to start a public library, details of elementary library routine, lists of books and

magazines, and references to the most necessary library tools.

*Denver, Colo.* The question of consolidating the Public and City libraries under a single management, which has frequently been brought up, has been revived by Mr. Dana's resignation from the Public Library. It is urged that by such consolidation expenditures would be reduced and the tax support would be more evenly distributed, while a single strong library would be able to fill a wider field than two smaller institutions working separately. A new building would be a necessity, however, before such consolidation could be effected.

*Georgia State L. Commission.* The Georgia State Library Commission bill passed the General Assembly on Nov. 24; it provides for the appointment of five commissioners by the governor, to serve without remuneration, and to report biennially.

*Helena (Mont.) P. L.* The question of whether the library board or the city council is the controlling authority in the administration of the library has come up for decision within the past few months. One of the first incidents to waken the contention was the refusal in August of the city council to allow the salary of Mr. Patten, the librarian, during his trip East to attend the Philadelphia conference and inspect libraries, for which leave of absence with pay had been granted by the library board. At a later council meeting on Sept. 8 it was decided to allow this claim, but the matter has made clear the necessity of a definite adjustment of the relations between the library and the council.

The whole question is not yet settled, but there is good reason to feel confident of an outcome that will leave the library in good condition. The state of affairs is thus summed up:

The Montana state library law is not a good one, and thus far there has been opposition enough to prevent the passage of a good-law. There will probably be an effort made again for the third time at the legislative session of 1899 to get a better state law. The present Montana law is such that the final authority in library affairs rests with the city council. The Helena council has in the past assumed no authority, leaving the management to the library board of seven trustees. In Helena each library trustee serves for three years, and the office being one of power, responsibility, and honor, it has been possible to secure the services of the best citizens. Under these conditions the library has been growing into a valuable educational institution. Although Helena is not by any means a boss-ridden town, yet certain spoils politicians have all along been looking with envy upon the prosperous and growing public library. Last spring the library board was somewhat weakened by the mayor's appointments. This and other circumstances made a much more favorable library opportunity for the politicians than they had ever had before, and there was no hesitation about trying their chances. There were threatenings of trouble for some months, but by summer it was thought the danger to the li-

brary had passed. Unexpectedly, however, the trouble came on in August, and it has been necessary to fight for the principle that the management of the library should be left in the hands of the library trustees.

With the advice of good legal talent an ordinance has been prepared which delegates the management of the library to the library trustees. It is believed that if the city council can be led to see that it is advisable to pass this ordinance, that body will thereafter be disposed to leave library management to the trustees. Unless the library can be so situated the most competent people will hardly be willing to serve on the library board, and there will be constant danger to the institution from the spoilsmen. The city attorney has been opposing the proposed ordinance on the ground that it is legal, appropriate, and wise, that the council itself should exercise the power of management. The friends of the library hope that the city attorney and nearly all the members of the city council will yet become convinced that the ordinance should pass. Fortunately the library can rely upon a very strong public sentiment in its favor. There is very little opposition to the one-mill tax for library purposes on the part of the people of intelligence or on the part of the large taxpayers. A year ago last spring when the people of the city were asked to vote a regular annual tax of one mill on the dollar instead of the former tax of one-half mill, the vote showed more than three to one in favor of the one-mill tax. The same sentiment prevails now, and a vote at any time would yield a like result. The final outcome of this contest is pretty sure to be a library success.

*Indiana State L., Indianapolis.* Prof. W. E. Henry, state librarian, has made a report to the state board of education, describing the changes and improvements effected or needed at the library. The large space devoted to a public reading-room has been reduced, and a much-needed reference-room established; the chaotic collection of documents and duplicates in the basement store rooms have been brought into ordered arrangement and listed; and a beginning has been made toward a bibliography of the state, the preparation of which is considered as most important. The publication of a complete printed catalog is also much needed, and Prof. Henry has planned to make the library more useful to legislators by the issue of bibliographies upon legislative subjects and by an index to state legislation in all the states for 1897-1898, which it is hoped to publish before the session of 1899. These plans have been vigorously presented, and their development will mean much in strengthening the usefulness of the library.

*Lynn, Mass.* Shute P. L. Plans for the new Shute library building were accepted on Nov. 11, when the trustees voted to take the designs submitted by G. H. Moore, of Boston, as a basis to work upon, retaining Mr. Moore as consulting architect. The plans, which will be later modified, call for a building 114 x 94, three-storied and Grecian in style, to be of buff

Indiana stone. There are to be three entrances, the main one opening into a vestibule 12 feet square, which connects with a transverse lobby. From this opens the children's reading-room, 35 x 43, and two small study-rooms. Short marble stairways lead up to the delivery-room or down to the basement. The delivery-room is to be 12-sided, 33 feet in diameter, and opening from it is the main reading-room, 36 x 61. The card catalog room is connected with these rooms. The stack-room will have a capacity of 200,000 v. There is provision for librarian's and cataloging rooms, and for private and public toilet rooms. On the second floor are two art rooms, reference-room, lecture-room, and trustees' room; the third floor is unassigned.

*Marinette, Wis.* Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, delivered an address on libraries at Marinette, on Dec. 3, 1897, upon conclusion of which she stated that a prominent citizen of the city had authorized her to announce that a library building, second to none in the state, would soon be erected at Marinette. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm. On Dec. 4 Miss Stearns met with a number of citizens interested in the travelling library movement, and the organization of the Marinette Free Travelling Library Association was effected. President, Mrs. Isaac Stephenson; Vice-president, J. F. Le Roy; Secretary, F. E. Noyes; Treasurer, Miss B. Merriman; Librarian, Mrs. A. Sceeny, all of Marinette, Wis. The association will confine its work, for the present, to Marinette county, with the Marinette Public Library as its headquarters.

*Middletown, N. Y.* At a council meeting on Oct. 25 the town formally accepted the legacy of \$30,000 bequeathed by Mrs. Marietta Thrall for the erection of a public library building.

*New Orleans.* *Fisk F. and P. L.* The library was reopened on Nov. 15, after having been closed for several weeks owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the city. The report of the librarian for the six months ending in October show a home circulation of 25,488 v. and a reference use of 2654.

*New York.* *Y. M. C. A. L.* The library is now fairly installed in its handsome quarters in the new building on 57th st., and the librarian, Mr. Berry, and his assistant, Mr. Bursch, are well advanced in their arduous task of arranging the 45,000 v. for regular use. The circulating department, on the fifth floor, will not be in readiness for some months yet, as it is an innovation, books having heretofore been issued for library use only. The reference and reading-rooms are on the sixth floor, and will be largely supplied with an open-shelf collection of reference-books.

The 44th report of the association, for the year ending Jan., 1897, gives the following facts regarding the work of the library. Added 1192; total 45,703. There were 56,096 books consulted by 35,900 readers, an increase of 3584 over the previous year; the percentage of cir-

culation was but 14. The total attendance is given as 55,030, and the Sunday attendance showed a considerable increase.

*Newark (N. Y.) F. L. A.* The association held its first annual public meeting on the evening of Nov. 16. The library was opened in January of this year, and contains about 1000 v.; the circulation was 7130 (figt 70%), and there are 718 borrowers registered.

About seven years ago Henry C. Rew, of Chicago, offered to present to the village a piece of property valued at \$5000, together with \$10,000 in money, providing the townspeople would raise \$10,000 more and build a library after his plans, the library to be known as the Rew library. At that time the sum required could not be raised and the matter was dropped until this year, when the association was formed and reopened correspondence with Mr. Rew, who renewed his offer, and sent on the plans for consideration and acceptance. It was at first thought that the conditions might be accepted, but at a meeting of the trustees on Nov. 30, Mr. Rew's proposition was formally declined, on account of "the impracticability of any attempt to secure from this locality the required sum."

*Newport, R. I. Redwood L.* (167th rpt. — year ending Aug., '97.) Added 2021; total 44,054. The Calvert bequest of 1115 v. is of special importance, covering all classes of literature, but especially rich in works by and concerning Goethe. There were 14,501 v. issued for home use, the fiction percentage being 68.7. A printed finding list "is eminently desirable."

*Omaha (Neb.) P. L.* At a meeting of the directors on Nov. 9 it was decided to establish a children's department. A seven-day non-renewable limit on new and popular books has been adopted.

*Philadelphia. Normal School L.* The library is open every school day of the year from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Teachers in all departments and pupils in the normal department are entitled to readers' cards, on which two books may be drawn at a time. The children in the model school use the library only for reference at present, but it is hoped soon to grant them the same privileges as the older scholars. The library now contains 3900 volumes, 300 of which have been added since the first of September. The books are arranged according to the Dewey classification, and all departments are fairly well represented. The report for the past school year shows a total circulation of 10,479 v.

The lantern slides which the teachers use in illustrating their lectures with stereopticon views have been placed in the library. The slides have been classified according to the Dewey system and are kept in a cabinet made especially for that use. A complete catalog on cards has been made of them, and they circulate in the same manner as a book, the record being kept on cards similar to the book-slips.

*Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie F. L.* Founders' day was celebrated at the Carnegie Library on



Nov. 3, when elaborate exercises were held in the beautiful music hall of the building. President McKinley was the guest of honor and made a short address. Other speakers were W. N. Frew, president of the board of trustees, Rev. W. J. Holland, and Hon. John Dalzell; a letter from Mr. Carnegie was read, and the report of the library trustees was presented by Samuel Harden Church, secretary. At the close of the exercises the President held a public reception.

*Port Huron (Mich.) P. L.* A poster exhibit was held at the library from Nov. 3-6, in which about 300 examples of American and foreign posters were shown. It proved extremely popular.

*Portland (Me.) P. L.* The improvements made in the library this summer have cost \$24,645.28, and have practically made the library almost like a new building in added convenience and capacity. The chief change is the installation of a fine new Snead stack, with a total book capacity, including future extension, of 240,000 v. This has permitted the rearrangement of the interior of the library, the establishment of a separate children's department, and other much-needed changes.

*Princeton, N. J. Univ. L.* The new library building, which is now rapidly nearing completion, is described in detail by E. C. Richardson, librarian, in the *Alumni Princetonian* of Nov. 11, in which are given reproductions of the views of different aspects of the fine structure, that appeared in *Harper's Weekly*. Dr. Richardson's paper is an admirable summary of the functions of a college library, as well as a lucid statement of the architectural and administrative details of a notable building.

*Quincy (Ill.) P. L.* A new method of meeting the demand for new popular novels has been adopted. A number of duplicates of such books have been bought, and these are issued to readers on payment of five cents a reading; this, it is thought, will make it possible to supply the desired books without drawing upon the regular book fund. Mr. Moulton writes: "We find that this plan works well. The people are very willing to pay for the books. We expect to sell them when the demand ceases."

*Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L.* The report of the library committee for the year ending Oct. 1, 1897, was presented at the annual meeting of trustees, held Oct. 11. There was an attendance of 117,995 during the year, being a gain of nearly 20,000 over 1895-6. The additions number 2083 and the total is now 33,451. "The most marked improvement in the work of the library is shown in the more cordial and effective relationship which has come to be established with reading classes, literary clubs, and scientific societies throughout the city. By the permission which has been given to such organizations to hold their meetings in the library rooms, and by other kinds of assistance which have been afforded to them in the purchase of books and the reserving of books in the reference-room for their benefit, the library

has come to be more and more a recognized intellectual centre."

*Sturbridge, Mass. Hyde P. L.* Our mention of the library dedication exercises (L. J., Aug., 1897, p. 413) failed to record the address of Mr. M. F. Dickinson, of Boston, which was really the leading address of the day. Mr. S. S. Green in his address on the occasion, remarked that Sturbridge was the 20th town in the county in which a building had been given to a town in which to house its public library.

*Tacoma (Wash.) City L.* Sunday opening was tried at the library early in November, but it was not thought that the attendance showed a public demand for it. The present librarian, Mr. McCready, who is the third to hold office since the removal of W. Curtis Taylor in 1896, has planned the publication of a printed catalog, to be sold at 10 c. For the past year the library has been the scene of a succession of political appointments, a state of affairs not favorable to successful development.

*Tekamah, Neb.* A reading-room has been opened, which it is hoped will develop in time into a free library; it is supported by a fund raised by citizens.

*Troy, N. Y. Library meeting.* A meeting of persons interested in library matters was held on the evening of Nov. 14 at the Troy Universalist Church, when the development of the children's neighborhood library, conducted for some years under the management of the church, was a subject of discussion. The chief speaker was Melvil Dewey, who gave a stirring address, and W. R. Eastman also spoke. The library has proved highly successful during the three years of its existence. It contains 800 v., is open from 3 p.m. to 5.30, and from 6.30 to 8.15 p.m., and the usual average of evening attendance is from 50 to 75.

*Warsaw, N. Y.* At a meeting of the local historical society on Nov. 1, a paper was read by H. A. Dudley, urging the establishment of a free public library. It was suggested that the present school library should be made the nucleus of such a collection, and that money be raised by subscription or taxation to add to it and to erect a building. The plan has been taken up by the local press.

*Washington, D. C. U. S. Congressional L.* The department for the blind is proving one of the most successful features of the new building. Readings have been given there by Mrs. John Russell Young, who has taken a special interest in this department, and who has also arranged for readings by others. On Nov. 17 Paul Lawrence Dunbar read from his poems to a large audience.

*Youngstown (O.) P. L. A.* A public subscription fund has been opened to secure a site known as the Richard Brown property, for a home for the Reuben McMillen Free Library. The purchase price of the property, which includes a handsome dwelling-house, is \$17,000, and it is proposed to remodel the building into an adequate library.



## FOREIGN.

*British Museum L., London.* (Return—year ending March 31, '97.) The main statistics of this report were summarized in the L. J. for November (p. 719), but it should be said that the total number of visitors to the museum was 581,906, not 551,800, as there stated. "The total number of visits of students to the reading-room during the year was 191,363"; the daily average was about 630, and the entire use showed a decrease of 3000 from 1895, which in turn was 8000 less than in 1894; "this diminution may perhaps in some degree be accounted for by the growth of local libraries in the metropolis." Although the number of readers has declined, the number of volumes supplied to them is larger than that of 1895, being 1,428,535, as against 1,405,866. The additions for the year comprised 36,609 v. and pm., of which 16,939 were purchased; 65,330 parts of volumes or serials; 1233 maps; 5396 pieces of music; 3343 newspapers, comprising 210,844 single nos.; and 4075 miscellaneous items. The descriptive account of "acquisitions of special interest" covers three pages.

*British Museum, Harleian L. STONE, J. M.*  
Our national collection of manuscripts—the Harleian library. (*In Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, October, 1897. 162: 494–511.)

An historical account of the great collection and its collectors.

*Leipzig, Saxony.* The library of the late Prof. Victor Meyer, of the University of Heidelberg, has been put upon the market by Gustav Fock, of Leipzig. It is a considerable chemical collection, especially full in sets of periodicals and serials, among which Liebig's *Annalen*, 1832–96, is of special interest.

*Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls.* (Rpt.—year ending March 1, '97.) Added 2548; total 83,984, of which 30,205 are in the ref. l., 30,905 in the central lending l., and 22,874 in the branches. Issued, ref. l. 59,644; central lending l. 154,680 (fict. 81.60 %); total issue, incl. five branches, 10 reading-rooms, etc., 411,157 (fict. 58.77 %). Total attendance 2,109,062.

"During the year more than 3300 cards of membership in the central lending library were issued. In the aggregate about 10,000 persons were regularly borrowing books from the libraries for home reading."

Five catalogs, general and special, were issued during the year; two new book delivery stations were opened, and two children's sections were established in existing branches. From the children's section of the central lending library alone 21,506 v. were issued, of which 75.69 % were poetry and fiction. During the winter season 17 "lecturettes" on books and authors were given at the branches by different speakers.

*Paris, Société Bibliographique.* The Société Bibliographique, through the Marquis de Beaucourt, president of the committee of organization, and E. G. Ledos, general secretary, has issued an announcement of the third inter-

national bibliographical conference, to be held under its auspices at Paris, April 13–16, 1898. The society is divided into four sections, the first devoted to scientific and literary progress; the second to bibliography proper; the third embracing popular publications and general library propaganda, and the fourth relating to "societies and international relations." It is a Catholic organization, and holds closely to doctrinal purposes, but extends an invitation to its conference to all who, "though not sharing its convictions, are not animated by a hostile spirit"; it also admits, upon subjects in which religious doctrines are not concerned, the reports of non-Catholic scholars. The conference, like its predecessors of 1878 and 1888, will be largely devoted to reports upon the progress in the various branches of bibliography, science, and literature within the 10 years since the previous convention.

*Stratford (Ontario, Can.) P. L.* On Nov. 23 the Stratford town hall, in which the library had its quarters, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss of the library is keenly felt. It was moved into the hall only last June, and the reading-rooms had been attractively fitted up and were largely used. It contained over 5000 volumes, valued at about \$4000; the insurance was \$2000.

## Gifts and Bequests.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) L.* The library recently received from Mrs. Augustus Harper and her son, James Harper, a complete set of the *London Illustrated News*, since its beginning in 1842, in 104 volumes. The gift was made in memory of Philip Jacob Arcularius Harper.

*Cornell Univ., Ithaca.* The library of the State Veterinary College at Cornell received a gift of \$5000 on Sept. 20, from ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Flower, with ex-Governor A. B. Cornell and J. C. Hendrix, was driving past the college when one of the horses balked and could not be induced to move. It was suggested that the party wait in the college, through which they were conducted by Prof. Law, the director. The college library consisted of 15 volumes, a bill, appropriating \$5000 for its establishment having failed to pass the legislature during Mr. Flower's governorship. This was referred to by Mr. Cornell, who remarked that it would be fitting for Mr. Flower to give a library to the college, inasmuch as his legislature failed to do so. The remark was meant as a joke, but Mr. Flower asked Prof. Law how much money was needed for the purpose. Prof. Law said \$5000, and then Mr. Flower astonished the party by taking out his check-book and making out a check for \$5000, which he handed to Prof. Law.

*Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.* The library has received from H. C. Payne eight volumes in which are bound up all documents, pamphlets, circulars or other material used by the Republican National Committee in the last presidential campaign; all languages spoken to a consider-

able extent are represented in the collection, which is believed to be the most complete record of a political campaign yet made.

*North Adams, Mass.* On Nov. 1 Mayor Albert C. Houghton gave the city \$10,000 to be used in equipping and remodeling the Houghton Memorial Library, which is to be established in the handsome Sanford Blackinton residence, given by him for a library building a year ago, in memory of his brother, Andrew J. Houghton.

*Pennsylvania Historical Society L.* The fine collection of Washingtoniana, owned by the late William Spohn Baker, has been left by his will to the library of the society.

*White River Junction, Vt.* By the will of Charles T. Wilder, late president of the Olcott Falls Co. of White River Junction, the sum of \$30,000 is left to the town for a free public library, the site of which is specified.

*Winsted, Ct.* The will of the late Jeremiah Whiting, after providing liberally for his widow, bequeathes the residue of his estate and a piece of valuable property to four persons, in trust, to be used for the erection and site of a memorial library building. His wife is named as executrix.

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### Practical Notes.

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**PRESERVING BINDINGS.** — Arthur L. Humphreys, in his manual on "The private library," quotes as follows a librarian of Bath, England, on the subject of preserving bindings: "When the books are well dusted I take about half an ounce of the best horn glue, and, having dissolved it in the usual way, I add to it about a pint of warm water and a teaspoonful of glycerine, and stir it well. Then dipping a soft sponge into the solution, I wash over the backs of the books. If the leather is much perished or decayed, it will unduly absorb the size, and a second touch over may be necessary. The glycerine will have the effect of preventing the glue from drying too hard or stiffening the leather. When dry, the books may be rubbed over with a chamois leather. The above process, I find, helps to nourish the leather, and to restore that property which the heated air has destroyed. It also freshens up and greatly improves the appearance of the volumes upon the shelves. The operation must be repeated once a year at least."

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### Librarians.

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**BLAKE, Miss Irma I.,** a library pupil of Miss Theresa Hitchler, is now chief cataloger at the New York Society Library.

**BROWN, James E.,** of Coweta, Ga., was on Nov. 4 appointed state librarian of Georgia, by Governor Atkinson, succeeding Capt. John Milledge, who has held that office for about eight years past. The appointment ends the varied and hotly urged political fight for the

headship of the Georgia State Library, which has been waged for over six months past. Mr. Brown is editor and proprietor of the *Newman* (Ga.) *Herald and Advertiser*, and has for some years been active in state politics. He was Democratic postmaster at Newman under the last administration. No immediate changes in the library staff have been made, and Capt. Milledge's connection with the library will continue until Jan. 1.

**BULLOCK, Edna Dean,** a graduate of the N. Y. State Library School, class of '94, has resigned her position at the John Crerar Library to accept the position of cataloger in the University of Nebraska.

**CLEVELAND, Miss Josephine P.,** for many years librarian of the Illinois State Historical Society of Springfield, died at her home in that city, on Nov. 9. Miss Cleveland joined the A. L. A. in 1893.

**COLE, George Watson,** formerly librarian of the Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library, has returned from nearly a year's sojourn abroad, and is now in New York City.

**CORWIN, Miss Euphemia K.,** has resigned her position as cataloger in the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library to become assistant librarian at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

**DANA, John Cotton,** librarian of the Denver (Colo.) Public Library, was on Nov. 17 elected librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, succeeding the late Dr. William Rice. Mr. Dana's work in the library field began in 1889, when he assumed charge of the Denver library, then a collection of some 2000 books, managed by the high school authorities. In the eight years of his direction the library has grown to over 30,000 volumes, and has become one of the representative libraries of the country, being among the first to develop the principles of free access, of art educational work, of direct work with the children, and of better training for library workers, and branching out constantly into new fields of successful endeavor. During his connection with the Denver library Mr. Dana has been active in advancing the library interests of the state, notably in the organization of the state library association and in the efforts to improve the state library and obtain needed library legislation. At the Denver conference in 1895 he was elected president of the American Library Association, and his president's address at the Cleveland conference will be long remembered as probably the most searching and powerful presentment of library ideals that has been given to librarians. Mr. Dana is recognized throughout the library profession as an executive of great organizing ability and brilliant powers; his utterances on library subjects and the practical object-lessons given through the Denver Public Library have been of direct help and inspiration to libraries throughout the country, and his appointment to Springfield, which should open a wide and pleasant field, is a matter of satisfaction to his friends

and of congratulation to the library where Dr. Rice's name was so long honored. He will probably assume charge of the Springfield library on or about Jan. 1.

DIGGS, Mrs. Anna L., was on Nov. 13 appointed state librarian of Kansas by Chief Justice Doster and Associate Justice Allen, constituting a majority of the state supreme court, the appointment having been opposed by the governor. Mrs. Diggs is a Populist politician and orator who has been associated with Mrs. Lease in Kansas politics, and has spoken in every state campaign since 1890. She succeeds J. L. King, who has held office since 1894.

FITZGERALD, David, for 18 years librarian of the U. S. War Department, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Oct. 31. Mr. Fitzgerald was born in London, June 8, 1844, and came to the United States while quite young, living for some time in Iowa. He was appointed librarian of the War Department in 1879, his broad culture and deep interest in military subjects making him especially fitted for the post, in which he made many friends.

FRICK, Miss Eleanor, a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '95, has been appointed librarian of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City.

HACKETT, Miss Irene A., a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '97, has been appointed librarian of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Library, succeeding Mr. S. H. Berry.

HAYWARD, Miss Celia, formerly librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, is now librarian of the Galesburg (Ill.) Public Library.

KELSO, Miss Tessa L., formerly librarian of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, has severed her connection with Charles Scribner's Sons, and is now associated with The Baker & Taylor Co., New York.

LONGSTREET, Mrs. James, who, as Miss Ellen Dortch, was one of the active candidates for the post of state librarian of Georgia, resigned her position of assistant librarian of the Georgia State Library on Oct. 31. She was succeeded by Miss Susan Jewett, of Columbus, who will probably serve only for the remainder of Mrs. Longstreet's term, the appointment of assistant being now vested in the newly appointed state librarian.

PLATOU, Miss Valborg. The name of the librarian at Bergen, Norway, is Miss Valborg Platou, not Miss Valbag Platon, as given, through a misreading of her signature, in the November L. J. A correspondent, in this connection, corrects our reference to another Scandinavian town. As a matter of fact, the town is known to its inhabitants as Goteborg, and to foreigners as Gothenburg, as Wien is known as Vienne and Vienna to Frenchmen and Englishmen.

RICE, Helen Ward, a graduate of the N. Y. State Library School, class of '93, died at her home, Worcester, Mass., November 28.

RICE, William, D.D. An impressive memorial service in honor of the late Dr. Rice, librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, was held in Springfield on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 16, in the lecture-room of the beautiful art museum, by the City Library Association. The service was largely attended; in the audience were W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College Library; Joseph LeRoy Harrison, librarian of the Providence Athenæum; Rev. S. G. Buckingham, Rev. William Rice Newhall, of Wilbraham, and others. The principal address was by George S. Merriam, and other speakers were J. A. Rumrill, president of the Library Association, Dr. I. M. Balliet, and Rev. G. C. Baldwin, Jr.

SCHWARTZ, Jacob, librarian of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, of New York City, contributed to the N. Y. *Sun* on Nov. 17 an effective analysis of the alleged "report" of Pontius Pilate on the Crucifixion, exploited by one of the New York journals as being an authentic record recently discovered in the Vatican archives. Mr. Schwartz's keen statement of the internal evidence of the document itself, as proof against its authenticity, is interesting, his conclusion being that "this 'report' is only another example of the many pious frauds with which the Christian world was deluged during the first 300 years of its existence."

SPERRY, Miss Helen, librarian of the Carnegie Free Library, of Braddock, Pa., has resigned her position to become librarian of the new Carnegie Free Library at Homestead, Pa. Miss Sperry, who is a graduate of the N. Y. State Library School, went to the Braddock Library in November, 1895, as assistant librarian, and on the appointment of Mr. E. H. Anderson to the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library succeeded him as librarian. Miss Elizabeth Wales, assistant librarian at Braddock, will succeed Miss Sperry. It is unlikely that the Homestead Library will be in readiness for opening until spring; the building has just been completed, and the ordering and cataloging of the books is yet to be done.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth R. The deficiency of about \$20,000 in the accounts of Mr. Spofford, as Librarian of Congress, revealed by the Treasury investigation of 1895, and made good at that time by Mr. Spofford from his private funds, has been recently explained, and has made clear Mr. Spofford's entire freedom from wrong-doing. In investigating the old records and clearing away accumulated material consequent upon the removal of the Congressional Library to the new building, uncashed money-orders, checks, and currency were discovered in drawers and pigeon-holes in old desks in the librarian's office, where they had been absently tucked away and forgotten. Some of the orders bore dates back as far as 1870, and were for sums ranging from \$1 to \$20 or \$30; the sum total of the money thus discovered, though not definitely stated, is said to amount nearly to the deficiency in Mr. Spofford's ac-

counts. Many of the orders had expired by limitation, but it is said that full payment for them will be made by the post-office, and the money turned over to Mr. Spofford up to the amount paid out by him in rectification of his accounts.

**NOTABLE LIBRARIANS.** The Pratt Institute *Monthly* for January will be the second special "library number," and will contain portraits and biographical sketches of the librarians of the world's great libraries—Dr. Garnett, M. Delisle, Dr. Reyer, Signora Ricci, Dr. Billings, are among those who will be represented.

### Cataloging and Classification.

**BOLTON, C. K.**, contributes to the *Essex Antiquarian* for November, 1897, an interesting paper on "Colonial handwriting," which is of interest to catalogers of manuscripts, in its clear statement of rules by which the perplexing chirography of colonial times may be deciphered.

**BOSTON P. L.** Catalogue of the English prose fiction added since 1893: supplement to the 8th edition. Boston, 1897. 48 p. O.

This, together with the English prose fiction list of 1893, represents all the fiction of this class contained in the library for ordinary circulation. Contents are given for volumes of short stories, and there are a few descriptive notes for historical fiction.

The **BUFFALO (N. Y.) P. L.** has issued several excellent short special reading lists. "American history for young folks" is a classed list, each special period being supplemented by a list of stories relating to it, while the final division includes "History in verse." This is compiled by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, as is the capital little list of "One hundred short stories," in which, however, Howells' farce, "The mouse-trap," seems rather misplaced. "Good books on electricity for popular use" is an annotated list compiled by Claude G. Leland, embracing 14 titles. The comments are excellent, and the price and publisher of each book are given—a useful hint to the student who is collecting a library of his own.

The **FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for November has reference lists on William Morris and "Alaska and the Klondike."

The **IOWA MASONIC L.** of Cedar Rapids has issued no. 2 of its *Occasional Bulletin*, for December, 1897. No. 1 appeared in April of last year. It is planned during 1898 to issue the *Bulletin* quarterly in enlarged form.

The **LOWELL (Mass.) CITY L. Bulletin** for November is devoted wholly to reference list no. 9, on "American authors: Bryant, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Irving, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, Thoreau, Whittier."

The **NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) F. P. L. Bulletin** for October publishes a map of the neighbor-

hood of Smith Mills and a sketch of the early history of the mills from the Elisha Leonard papers now in the library. In the same issue appears reference list no. 25 on "Hawaii and the question of annexation to the United States."

The **N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY Bulletin** for November contains part 3 of the list of American genealogies, from M-R, and prints a record of "The portraits, letters, and mss. relating to the presidents of Congress, and of the United States," from the Emmet collection.

The **OSTERHOUT (Wilkesbarre, Pa.) L. Newsletter** for November contains no. 9 of the English history lists, dealing with James II., 1685-88. To this and the preceding numbers of the *Newsletter* Miss James is contributing a series of delightful papers describing, with vivacity and graphic charm, features of the international conference and the post-conference travels.

The **RAWLINSON MSS.** in the Bodleian Library are listed in the *Nation*, nos. 1689 and 1690 (Nov. 11 and 18). The first instalment is prefaced by a short description of these and some other of the mss. treasures of the Bodleian. The list, while it does not pretend to include every document in the Rawlinson collection, "supplies particulars of most of those that relate to the colonial period of American history."

**ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, London.**

Catalogue of the Passmore Edwards Library; comp. by John Southward, assisted by the librarian. London, 1897. 16+80 p. por. O.

The institute possesses two libraries, both of which are of special value to those interested in the printing arts. These are the William Blades Library, which is wholly devoted to the subject of typography, and the Passmore Edwards Library, which, although partly given up to works on the history of printing, is more especially devoted to the modern developments of the art and is intended especially for the art students of the institute's technical classes. This catalog is in dictionary form, giving short title, place and date of publication and size. There are frequent excellent annotations, and the titles of foreign books are either translated or their contents are stated; "this will render many of them available to a number of persons who, while not able to read the language in which they are written, will find the designs, reproductions, tables, etc., which they contain, perfectly intelligible." A portrait of Mr. Passmore Edwards appears as frontispiece.

**SALEM (Mass.) P. L.** Class list no. 4: literature, language, general works. Salem, Mass., Sept., 1897, 2+72 p. O.

The **SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for November devotes its special reading lists to Goethe and Thanksgiving day.

The **SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) P. L. Bulletin** continues in the October number Mr. Teggart's list of "References on the development of the English novel."



The SOMERVILLE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December lists all the fiction added in 1897 and has a reading list on electricity.

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for November continues the reading list on "Alaska and the Yukon gold-fields" from the October issue.

TRANSLITERATION OF RUSSIAN NAMES. Jerome Barker Landfield contributed to the *American Historical Review* for July an article on the transliteration of Russian names, which should be of direct usefulness to catalogers. It is a simple and practical "canon of transliteration," using English letters or combinations of letters for the French or German forms that render a single Russian name in protean transformations; and the directions given are clear and easily remembered.

The WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for November continues the special list on "Ancient Greece" from the preceding number.

#### FULL NAMES.

Supplied by A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

- Aber, Mary Rose Alling-. (An experiment in education);  
 Baldwin, W. James St. John. (Baldwin on heating.) [Given as W. James, by Harvard L., L. J., 15:157];  
 Bayne, S. Gamble. (The pith of astronomy);  
 Benton, Emily Elizabeth. (The happy method in numbers for little people);  
 Blow, Susan Elizabeth. (Symbolic education);  
 Charles, Fred Lemar. (How to read a pebble);  
 Cross, Anson Kent. (Light and shade);  
 Dean, Mary Ida. (The geography class);  
 Ellison, Lewis Martin. (Practical application of the indicator with reference to the adjustment of valve gear on all styles of engines);  
 Fernald, James Champlin. (English synonyms and antonyms);  
 Galloway, D. H. (A method of preserving unbound literature);  
 Johnson, J. Butler. (The materials of construction);  
 Keeler, Harriet Louise. (The wild flowers of early spring);  
 Kelley, James Douglas Jerrold. (The ship's company);  
 Kellogg, Amos M. (How to teach botany);  
 (Has no middle name but the letter.)  
 Mason, Rufus Osgood. (Telepathy and the subliminal self);  
 Mason, W. Pitt. (Water supply);  
 Monachesi, Mrs. Nicola di Rienzi. (A manual for china painters);  
 Montgomery, James L. (Modern bookkeeping, single and double entry);  
 Noble, Frank H. (Taxation in Iowa);  
 Noyes, Arthur Anderson. (A detailed course of qualitative chemical analysis of inorganic substances);  
 Rupp, G. Peabody, editor. (Statue of Stephen Girard);  
 Wilson, Herbert Michael. (Manual of irrigation engineering).

#### Bibliography.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL HISTORY. Gross, Charles. Bibliography of British municipal history, including guilds and parliamentary representation. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1897. 34 + 461 p. O. \$2.50.

CAMPANIA, Italy. Furchheim, Federigo. Bibliografia della Campania, v. 1: Bibliografia del Vesuvio, compilata e corredata di note critiche estratte dai più autorevoli scrittori Vesuviani; con un copioso indice metodico. Naples, F. Furchheim, 1897. 12 + 297 p. 1. 8°.

CITY GOVERNMENT. Wilcox, Delos F. The study of city government: an outline of the problems of municipal functions, control and organization. New York, Macmillan Co., 1897. 14 + 268 p. 12°. \$1.50.  
 Contains a 4-page list of authorities.

FÉNELON (Archbishop of Cambray.) Ramsay, Andrew Michael. History of the life of Fénelon; tr. from the French edition of 1723, by David Cuthbertson, Paisley, J. and R. Parlance, 1897. 276 p. 16°.  
 Contains a 3-page bibliography.

GREGORIAN MELODIES. Corney, Wilfrid. The Gregorian melodies in the manuscripts and the editions. [*In The Dublin Review*, Oct., 1897. 121: 332-354.]

An interesting account of the liturgical music, often known as "Gregorian chant."

LAW. Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 23 octobre 1896, classée dans l'ordre des codes, avec table alphabétique des matières et des noms des auteurs. Paris, Marchal et Billard, 1897. 30 + 152 p. 8°. 1.25 fr.

METEORITES. Wülfing, E. A. Die meteoriten in sammlungen und ihre literatur, nebst einem versuch den tauschwert der meteoriten zu bestimmen. Tübingen, Laupp, 1897. 46 + 460 p.

"The author has sought information relative to the meteorite collections, public and private, from those in charge of them, and has collated and indexed the results in the form of an alphabetical list, giving for each preserved meteorite a statement of the date of fall or find, a list of the more important memoirs relating thereto, and the weights preserved in the various collections."—*Nature*, N. 18.

NAVAHO LEGENDS. In "Navaho legends, collected and translated," by Washington Matthews (American Folk Lore Society, 1897), Mr. Frederick Webb Hodge contributes a bibliography of about 46 titles (p. 276-278).



SIMMS, W: Gilmore. The "Publications" of the Southern History Association for October contains a 27-p. bibliography of the writings of W: G. Simms, by A. S. Salley, Jr. "This list," says the *Nation*, "gives but few and unimportant titles in addition to those included in the similar work by Prof. W. P. Treat, and its typography makes it less convenient for consultation."

SÜSSMILCH, Johann Peter. Willcox, W. F., and Crum, F. S. A trial bibliography of the writings of Johann Peter Süssmilch, 1707-1767. (*In Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association*, Sept., 1897. 5:310.)

WHITE, W. Hale. A description of the Wordsworth and Coleridge manuscripts in the possession of Mr. T. Norton Longman. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1897. 5+72 p. 8°. \$3.50.

"An important contribution to the biography and bibliography of the two poets," says the *Critic*. Numerous facsimiles of manuscripts are given.

X-RAYS. Phillips, C: E. S. Bibliography of X-ray literature and research (1896-1897): being a ready reference index to the literature on the subject of Röntgen or X-rays; with an historical retrospect, and a chapter of practical hints. Lond., Electrician Printing and Pub. Co., Ltd., 1897. 37+68 p.

"Gives, in a handy and succinct form, a good deal of information respecting the literature of X-ray. The main and most valuable portion of the book is the bibliography, and this should certainly prove of utility to investigators in this branch of science. The volume, so far as we have been able to test it, appears to have been compiled with great care, and certainly a mass of useful knowledge is here gathered together in a form easy of reference. — *Nature*, N. 18.

*Literature*, the new weekly literary review, issued by the London *Times*, for which Harper & Brothers are American agents, plans to publish frequent bibliographies of timely topics. The first issue, for Oct. 23 (cover date Nov. 5), contains a column bibliography of the most trustworthy works referring to "the battle of Trafalgar"; there are 32 entries. The second number has a similar list (31 titles) on "The northwest frontier of India," and in no. 3 the bibliography relates to "Nigeria."

#### INDEXES.

FLETCHER, W: I., and Poole, Franklin O., eds. Poole's index to periodical literature: third supplement, from Jan. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1896; with the co-operation of the American Library Association. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1897. 15+638 p. por. O. \$10.

There is little to add to the advance notice of

this volume, as given in the L. J. for November (p. 724), but correction should be made of an error in the computation of sets indexed, as previously stated. This supplement covers 187 sets, of which 60 have not been previously indexed, and of these 60 there are 42 that have existed only since 1891. "This increase is only partially offset by the dropping out of 23 sets which were represented in the list of five years ago, the net gain being 37. The number of volumes covered by the supplement is 1388 as against 1068 in the previous ones." Mr. Fletcher's preface is an interesting summary of the development of periodicals in recent years and his memorial sketch of Dr. Poole, which is the fitting opening to the volume, is a sincere and earnest tribute. The frontispiece portrait of Dr. Poole is an especially fine engraving. The volume will be generally welcomed, and the debt that the library profession owes to Mr. Fletcher is materially increased by its issue within the year.

UNITED STATES. 54th Congress, 2d session, Dec. 7, 1896-March 3, 1897. Index to the subjects of the documents and reports, and to the committees, senators, and representatives presenting them; with tables of the same in numerical order [being the "consolidated index" provided for by the act of Jan. 12, 1895]; compiled under the direction of the Superintendent of Documents. Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1897. 132 p. O.

The first issue of this index, for the 1st session of the 54th congress, appeared in March of this year and was reviewed in the L. J. for May (p. 270). The present number follows the same general plan as its predecessor, the only change being the addition of a numerical list of the documents and reports, which makes it possible to locate each by its number as well as by author, title, and subject. The main features and great usefulness of this index are familiar to readers of the *JOURNAL*, and do not now need commendation, but a word of special congratulation must be given in the promptness of its issue, barely eight months after the close of the period it covers.

#### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

SCOTT, C: T. A chapter on nom-de-plumes [sic]. [*In New England Magazine*, Oct., 1897. 17:185.]

Gives a brief outline of the history of pseudonyms, with sketches of some of the best known. Voltaire used 160 pseudonyms, and there are others used by him that have not been identified. The French are more given to the use of pseudonyms than any other people.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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